Vol. I—No. 16
16th March, 1955 (Wednesday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

(Vol. I contains Nos. 1—20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, the 16th March, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Raja Ram Shastri—(Kanpur District—Central).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

DAMODAR VALLEY PROJECT

*1011. **Shri Kasliwal:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire Damodar Valley Project is being threatened by soil erosion in the upper catchment areas of the valley thereby jeopardising the schemes for flood prevention, irrigation water and cheap power production;

(b) whether it is a fact that the steps taken so far for the prevention of soil erosion have proved inadequate and ineffective; and

(c) what effective measures Government propose to take to ward off this danger?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 31.]

Shri Kasliwal: May I know if the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a statement made by one Mr. Elmhirst, the well known British agricultural expert who is supposed to be associated with the DVC from its very inception, that erosion had affected one million out of a total of 4·5 million acres of land in the upper catchment area?

Shri Hathi: The attention of the Government has been drawn to this fact. In fact, with your permission, I will take a few seconds more. He wanted to emphasise the co-operation of the agriculturists in the task of soil conservation. I would give a few lines from what he had said in this respect: "It is for this reason that I have welcomed the chance to look at the soil conservation service of the Damodar Valley Corporation at its centre at Hazaribagh. For soil conservation work, there are two modes of operation. One is to disregard the peasant cultivator and forest user and to depend wholly upon big machines and engineering devices to prevent soil erosion. By itself, this method will always be expensive and never be fully effective. The finest insurance for the continued health of the dams and of the services they are built to render, is to win the confidence and co-operation of the cultivators in the catchment area. This is now being done."

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know what positive steps are being taken to prevent the erosion of the one million acres of waste land on which he has laid great stress?

Shri Hathi: The statement mentions the various steps which are being taken.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There is a Mr. Gorrie who has been asked to prepare a comprehensive scheme. Has such a scheme been prepared, and if so may I know whether Government had accepted the scheme?

Shri Hathi: He has submitted his report and the DVC are taking steps to implement it.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Is Government aware of the experts' opinion that after nearly 30 years all these dams will be swept off?

Shri Hathi: That is not what Mr. Elmhirst said. His idea was what I had read just now in his own words.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know whether Government has taken any steps to carry on propaganda among the villagers on both sides of the river to protect their own lands from erosion?

Shri Hathi: That is being done.

BURMA SHELL REFINERY

*1012. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Burmah Shell Refinery is expected to be commissioned; and

(b) whether crude oil has reached the Refinery for refinement?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) Burmah Shell Refinery started operations on 30th January, 1955.

(b) Yes.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know what initial supplies of petroleum products have been flown from refineries to the marketing installations by now?

Shri R. G. Dubey: I require notice; if notice is given this information will be supplied.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What is the present crude oil intake capacity of the plant?

Shri R. G. Dubey: Two million tons.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether as a result of this refinery going into production, the prices of petroleum products will go down?

Shri R. G. Dubey: The question of price is not being handled in the Ministry. But in the present circumstances, it is thought that it may not go down.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know what petroleum products this plant would be producing for the present?

Shri R. G. Dubey: For the present the products are: kerosene, high speed diesel oil, light oil, gasolene, etc.

CAMBODIA

*1013. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Cambodia has expressed any desire to station its Mission at New Delhi;

(b) the steps, if any, taken by Government so far to strengthen the relationship between India and Cambodia;

(c) whether any help under the Colombo Plan is proposed to be given to that country; and

(d) if so, the nature and extent thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) We have not yet received a formal request from the Government of Cambodia.

(b) Yes. We have opened a Special Mission in Cambodia. A Cambodian delegation under the leadership of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk Varman and including the Prime Minister of Cambodia is arriving in Delhi this afternoon.

(c) and (d). No.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the Government of Cambodia and of the other States of Indo-China have been formerly recognised by the Government of India and if so, since when?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The various States of Indo-China are at present working out the Geneva Agreement. Government of India is dealing with them in the

official level and that is formal recognition. I have visited, more or less officially, all the four States of Indo-China. We have got Consuls-General in three of these States and a special mission in Cambodia. We have not got in these three States other than Cambodia, what may be called diplomatic missions at this stage, but, as I said, for all practical purposes we have recognised all the four States and we deal with them direct.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Does the statement of the Prime Minister apply to all the four States, as I understand in Viet-Nam there are two States?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I said four; *viz.* three other than Cambodia, or four.

पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त एजेंसी

*१०१४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत के उत्तरी सीमावर्ती प्रदेशों की विकास योजनाओं में सहयोग तथा सामंजस्य स्थापित करने के लिए जिस विशेष पदाधिकारी की नियुक्ति की गई है उसकी सिफारिशों के आधार पर विशेष विकास-योजनाओं की पूर्ति के लिए चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में कुछ अनुदान स्वीकृत किए गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है?

केन्द्रीय कार्य मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री जे० एन० हजारिका): (क) तथा (ख). सीमावर्ती प्रदेशों के विशेष पदाधिकारी का कार्य, उन देशों में सामाजिक, शिक्षा सम्बन्धी और विकास योजनाओं को गतिवान करने के लिए, राज्य सरकारों, प्लानिंग कमीशन और इस कार्य से सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों में एकीकरण स्थापित करना है। वह ऐसी योजनाओं को न तो स्वयं बनाते ही हैं और न कोई सिफारिश ही करते हैं। यह कार्य राज्य सरकारों का है किन्तु उन्होंने कुछ सीमावर्ती प्रदेशों का देशाटन कर के लाभदायक कार्य किया है और विभिन्न योजनाओं पर राज्य सरकारों से और जो इन योजनाओं से सम्बन्धित हैं उनसे वाद विवाद किया है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह जो विशेष पदाधिकारी नियुक्त किए गए हैं, इनका वास्तव में कार्य क्या है? मतलब यह है कि जो प्रान्त की सरकारें योजनाएं भेजेंगी, उनकी जांच करने के बाद, क्या उनको केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कुछ अनुदान दिए जाएंगे या केवल परामर्श देना ही उनका काम होगा?

श्री जे० एन० हजारिका: प्रस्तावित योजनाओं के लिए विशेष अनुदानों की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी क्योंकि वे राज्यों के सामुदायिक विकास योजनाओं के लिए स्वीकृत धन में से पूर्ण हो जाएंगी।

श्री भक्त दर्शन: उत्तर सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के बारे में जिस अधिकारी की नियुक्ति की गई है, अभी तक उन्होंने किन किन इलाकों का दौरा किया है और आगे क्या शेष इलाकों का दौरा करने के बारे में कोई योजना वगैरह बनाई है, या कोई प्रोग्राम बनाया है?

श्री जे० एन० हजारिका: इसके बारे में मुझे मालूम नहीं है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know the number of officers and other personnel working in these projects who come from among the tribals?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I have no information.

Specifications of Khadi

***1015. Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 153 on the 18th November, 1954 and state:

(a) the total annual cloth requirements of Government;

(b) the extent to which they will be met from Khadi during the year 1954-55; and

(c) whether it is the intention of Government to meet most of their cloth requirements from Khadi in the near future?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):

(a) 19 million yards approximately.

(b) 1·5 million yards approximately.

(c) To the extent possible, keeping in view the availability of acceptable Khadi Substitutes, their supply to the Indentors by the due dates and considerations of economy in expenditure.

Shri Dabhi: May I know which of the Government's cloth requirements cannot be met from khadi?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Uniforms for defence and security personnel.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether the price of khadi comes in the way of Government using *khadi*?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Not always, Sir. Otherwise, we would not have been able to purchase all these things that I have indicated.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether Government are meeting or are going to meet their cloth requirements from *khadi* at least when suitable khadi is available?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have already said so in reply to part (c) of the question.

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी: क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि खादी खरीदने में यह ध्यान रक्खा जाएगा कि उसमें स्प्यूरियस खादी न आ जाए?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह: खादी खरीदी जाएगी। जाहिर है कि इसकी कोशिश की जाएगी कि खादी में कोई और चीज न आ जाए।

DADRI DISTRIBUTORY

***1016. Shri Chinaria:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P.E.P.S.U. Government have asked for a long term loan of rupees thirty lacs for the development of the Dadri distributory; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to advance this amount?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Scheme has been included in the State Plan and the necessary finance will be made available in consultation with the State Government.

JAPAN

***1017. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 465 on the 27th **February, 1954** and state:

(a) whether the Government of Japan have since returned the property, tangible and intangible and all rights or interests of any kind in Japan, of India and her Nationals which was in Japan between the 7th December, 1941 and the 2nd September, 1945; and

(b) if so, the value of the property so returned?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). None of the Indian properties, claims for which were submitted through the Government of India has so far been returned by Japan, and the negotiations with the Japanese Government are still in progress.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know at what time the negotiations will be completed?

Shri Karmarkar: It might take a little time.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know what are the terms of the agreement of 1952 regarding properties of Indian nationals?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice because the whole thing is available in documents to which the hon. Member has ready access.

Mr. Speaker: The agreement should be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Karmarkar: I think it should be in the Library of the House; otherwise, I will place it.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know whether this applies with regard to the property of the Indian National

Army and the provisional Government of Azad Hind in Japan?

Shri Karmarkar: This applies to all Indian nationals. About the Indian National Army, I should like to have notice.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know what would be the approximate value of the property that is still left with the Japanese Government?

Shri Karmarkar: The Indian claims amounted to a total of Rs. 287 lakhs. All these claims were duly submitted before 1953.

STATE ROADS

*1018. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the mileage (i) that has been completed (ii) that is under construction and (iii) that has to be constructed under the First Five Year Plan under the head "State Roads" in the Punjab during 1951-56; and

(b) the amount allocated for the purpose and the amount utilised so far?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) (i) 105 miles,

(ii) 165 miles,

(iii) 510 miles.

(b) Amount allocated—Rs. 310·61 lakhs.

Amount utilized so far—Rs. 83·99 lakhs.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if it would be possible for the State Government to complete the quota that has been allotted to it and what effort the Central Government is making to see that this target is arrived at?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Now, the implementation is gaining in momentum and we expect that they would be able to complete a good deal.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know in what way it will be possible for the State Government to make good the gap because out of the 310 lakhs, they have completed only 83 lakhs?

Shri S. N. Mishra: The position would be a little clearer if the hon. Member goes into some details. And the details are not much. In regard to the original Plan most of the schemes have been completed but there have been recent additions and adjustments. And, it is in regard to these additions and adjustments, the Plan has to show short-falls. Particularly as most of those schmes were sanctioned during the current financial year, most of the preliminaries and designs could not be completed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the hon. Minister had any idea of the contributions made by people in terms of voluntary labour and other things in the completion of this target?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I do not think, in this connection we have any such figures.

DOCUMENTARY FILMS

*1020. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to tone up the quality of the documentaries so as to receive recognition even in foreign countries; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up an Advisory Board consisting of non-officials for this purpose as recommended by the Estimates Committee in para. 22 of their Eleventh Report?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The documentaries produced by the Films Division have won awards at many international festivals and their merit is recognised internationally. The recommendations of the Estimates Committee with regard to the setting up of an Advisory Board for selection of subjects is under consideration

Shri Morarka: May I know whether in the opinion of the Government no further improvement is necessary in the production of documentaries?

Dr. Keskar: Whether with regard to the production of documentaries or any other such section of government work, we consider that improvement is necessary and we try for it continuously. The answer that has been given is with regard to the quality of the films as they are today.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know to what extent our documentaries are in demand in foreign countries so far as private exhibition is concerned.

Dr. Keskar: The demand for our documentaries in other countries is increasing very considerably and we have already entered into a contract for the exhibition of our documentaries with certain distributing agencies on the continent of Europe. Moreover, in certain countries where governments carry out this function, our documentaries are supplied to many governments for exhibition in private cinema theatres also.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: How many of our documentaries have been shown so far in those foreign countries?

Dr. Keskar: I will require notice.

STATE TRADING

*1021. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industries** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the names of the commodities which are imported and exported solely by Government; and

(b) the reasons for not allowing the trade to import and export these commodities?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 32.]

Shri D. N. Tiwary: It seems that only two commodities are imported at government level. May I know what amount of brokerage and other incidental charges Government has to pay on these?

Shri Karmarkar: The usual charges are paid under the usual terms.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know about brokerage charges.

Shri Karmarkar: Brokerage charges? To whom? We import them.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: What are the charges for the set-up?

Shri Karmarkar: For the mechanism of import? I think, it is part of the work of the Ministry which it might be difficult to separate.

Shri Kasliwal: Is it not a fact that Government intend entering into trade direct for State trading?

Shri Karmarkar: Our intentions are hypothetical. I could not say anything off-hand now.

UNEMPLOYMENT

*1023. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the amount sanctioned as grants to the various State Governments in 1953-54 for relieving unemployment;

(b) the basis of these grants;

(c) how far the grants have been effective in relieving unemployment;

(d) whether Government propose to adopt any other methods to remove unemployment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 33.]

श्री विभूति मिश्र: स्टेटमेंट को देखने से पता चलता है कि मेरे प्रश्न में जो सी और डी पार्ट हैं उनका जवाब नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी से उनका जवाब चाहता हूं।

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : जी हां, यह प्रश्न बहुत मुनासिब है क्योंकि हम लोगों ने इसके बारे में बहुत कुछ गोलमटोल जवाब दिया था किंतु माननीय सदस्य इस से सहमत होंगे कि जहां रुपए खर्च किए जाते हैं वहां कितनी मात्रा में लोगों को काम मिलता है इसका हिसाब किताब लगाना जरा मुश्किल होता है। इसलिए कुछ समय लगेगा और तब हम उनको आवश्यक सूचना दे सकेंगे।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूं। सरकार ने पढ़े लिखों को एम्प्लायमेंट दिया, लेकिन गांवों में ऐसे लोग भी रहते हैं जिन के पास खेत तो हैं लेकिन उनकी पैदावार थोड़ी है जिसके कारण उनके घरों में बेकारी है और गांव के मजदूरों में भी बेकारी है, उनकी बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए भारत सरकार कौन सा कंस्ट्रक्टिव रास्ता सोचती है ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : जिस समस्या की तरफ माननीय सदस्य ने ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है वह बड़ी व्यापक समस्या है और उसके बारे में सरकार अभी जिन योजनाओं पर विचार कर रही है, यानी दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना के सिलसिले में उनसे मैं समझता हूं उस पर काफी असर होगा।

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: If I remember alright, Government announced a sanction of Rs. 1,75,00,000 for appointing primary teachers all over the country to relieve unemployment. May I know the number of primary teachers that have been employed?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I think the hon. Member has not gone through the statement placed on the Table of the House, but even so, I may state that more than 61,000 or about 62,000 additional teachers and 1,099 social education workers have been appointed.

SIR EDEN'S VISIT TO INDIA

***1024. Shri G. P. Sinha:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the purpose of Sir Anthony Eden's recent visit to India?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Sir Anthony Eden paid a friendly visit on his way back to London from Bangkok and advantage was taken of the visit to discuss matters of common interest.

Shri G. P. Sinha: I think the Foreign Secretary of Great Britain met our Prime Minister. Is there any truth in the Press reports that the meeting proved a starting point in the effort to bring about a conference on Formosa?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No, Sir.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know whether any reference was made to the forthcoming Afro-Asian Conference in that meeting?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, there was some talk about it.

WATERWAYS COMMUNICATION

***1025. Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to item 3 on page 5 of the Ministry's Annual Report for 1953-54 and **state:**

(a) the progress made so far by the Navigation Directorate to develop the waterways communications in the country; and

(b) the chief difficulties now confronted in the further progress thereof ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 34.]

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Under the head (a) of the statement, practically the same reply has been given as was given in the report of last year. I wanted to know what further progress has been made after what has been stated in that report.

Shri Hathi: The surveys on the various rivers have been continued.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Do not Government think that the progress is slow?

Shri Hathi: No, Sir.

BHAKRA DAM

*1026. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far on the construction of the Bhakra Dam;

(b) whether it is a fact that the site of the Dam is now considered unsuitable; and

(c) whether any experts are being invited to re-examine it?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) About Rs. 24 crores upto the end of December, 1954.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A meeting of the Board of consultants is being convened to consider the question of the depth to which it is necessary to go for the treatment of upstream claystone for the dam foundations.

Shri Gidwani: What was the orginal estimated and what is the final estimate?

Shri Hathi: The final estimate is under revision, but the total estimate for the whole works is likely to be somewhere about Rs. 155 crores or so.

Shri Gidwani: Is it a fact that the Punjab Government have questioned the jurisdiction of the Government of India to check the accounts of the expenditure incurred?

Shri Hathi: How does it arise here?

Shri Gidwani: Who is paying the amount?

Shri Hathi: The Government of India is paying loans to the Punjab Government

श्री भकुनभकुनवाला: जो जो परपज, उम्मीद की गई थी, वह भाखड़ा डैम सर्व करेगी, क्या वे सब परपज सर्व हो रहे हैं?

Has it given the same result as it was expected when the estimate was drawn?

Shri Hathi: Some of the benefits that were envisaged at the time of beginning the project have already been achieved and we have already released water in July 1954; one power-house was already opened up and the other power-house will be opened in 1955 and we will definitely get all the benefits that we have envisaged.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether, in the matter of the loan advanced to the Punjab Government by the Central Government, the Punjab Government was at liberty to spend it in any way it liked or whether the Central Government has got the right to scrutinise the account? If it has, what has the Government to say about the objection raised by the Punjab Government?

Shri Hathi: So far as that objection is concerned, I have no information here whether the Punjab Government has objected or not, but it is a question which will have to be dealt with along with other States as the Government of India is giving loans to all States.

TOWNSHIPS AROUND DELHI

*1028. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Departmental Committee appointed by Government for providing essential amenities in the newly-constructed townships around Delhi has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered that report; and

(c) whether the recommendations made therein have been implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Such of the recommendations as have been accepted by the Government are being implemented.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the nature of the recommendations which have been accepted by Government, and whether they will be implemented?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: There are about 13 recommendations and the two most important ones are that the Municipal Committees should take over as many of the refugee townships as have amenities provided to them and where such amenities are not provided, either the Central PWD would completely provide them with such amenities or the Municipal Committees would construct or provide such amenities and the Government would reimburse the amount spent.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: By what time the townships are likely to be taken over by the Municipal Committees?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I cannot say, but we hope by the end of June.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: May I know whether drinking water facilities and sewage system are considered as one of the necessities for life for the people living in these areas and what arrangements are being made?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: For all concerned, we are providing the same amenities, even to those on an austerity basis.

TUNGABHADRA PROJECT

*1630. **Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the proposal of Andhra State to raise the height of the wall of the Tungabhadra Project from 1630 to 1635 feet;

(b) if so, whether the Tungabhadra Board have submitted any report to Government about the consequent rehabilitation problems; and

(c) whether Government have given any suggestions to the State Government or to the Tungabhadra Board in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir. The Project, as originally sanctioned contemplated the storage of water to a level of 1633 feet, which necessitated the acquisition of land upto 1635 feet. There was, therefore, no question of Andhra Government making a proposal in this respect.

(a) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: May I know if more lands have been acquired in this area due to the change in the Plan?

Shri Hathi: There was no question of any change of Plan. The notice had been issued as far back as 1941 and lands were acquired upto 1630 level and additional lands were being acquired upto 1635 level and the decision was taken far back and it is not a new proposal.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: May I know whether due to this new arrangement all the newly-built villages have been surrounded by water, thereby spreading malaria and other diseases?

Shri Hathi: No, Sir. We are not acquiring so much land because of this difference. In fact, the original height was fixed at 1638, and because of the back-water effect, two more feet were consilered safe, and therefore the whole thing was decided by 1940 itself. It is not a new thing.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I myself visited this area and saw that 10 or 12 of the newly-built villages, perhaps wrongly situated, have been surrounded by water and the people are agitating for some compensation.

Shri Hathi: Compensation has been paid upto 1630 level; the others are being paid.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Is the Government aware of the delay in progress of the Tungabhadra Project because of the conflict of the engineers who have been represented there from the different States, and if so, what

is the Government doing for speeding up the progress of this project?

Shri Hathi: The development in each State is being done by the State officers themselves. So there will not be a question of conflict so far as the development of a particular area in a particular State is concerned; it is not a joint concern so far as the lands in their own States are concerned.

PASSPORTS FOR PAKISTAN

***1034. Shri Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who were refused passports for Pakistan since the introduction of the passport system between India and Pakistan;

(b) the number of Pakistani Nationals who were refused Visas for entry into India during this period; and

(c) the number of Indian nationals who were refused Visas for entry into Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). It is difficult without the expenditure of great deal of time and labour to collect this information. Apart from this, it is not considered in the public interest to give such information.

(c) This information will be available only with the Government of Pakistan.

TRACTORS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

***1035. Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to develop the production of tractors and agricultural implements in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). There are at present two firms assembling tractors in India from parts imported in a completely knocked down condition. It is understood that they will shortly be submitting their detailed manufacturing programmes to Government. In addition, several proposals were placed before Government from time to time for the manufacture of tractors and tractor drawn implements but none of them has, however, taken any practical shape. As regards agricultural implements, other than tractor drawn, there are already more than 60 organised factories in the field.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if the implements that are being manufactured in India cost more than those imported from abroad?

Shri Kanungo: You mean tractor-drawn implements?

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Other than tractor-drawn ones.

Shri Kanungo: There is no import of implements other than tractor-drawn ones.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know then what is the estimate for assembling the tractors if the price of the finished tractors and the tractor-drawn implements will be lower than those imported from abroad?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got the information, but I can supply it on notice.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether the non-tractor drawn agricultural implements are lower in price than those which are now being used by the agriculturists in the country?

Shri Kanungo: Obviously. Otherwise they would not be sold.

HIGH TENSION INSULATORS

***1037. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States Expert whose services were obtained under the U.N. Technical Assistance Programme to assess the country's

requirements of High Tension Insulators and to examine various expansion schemes etc., has completed his work and submitted his report; and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. All such reports brought out under the U.N. auspices pertain to the "Restricted Series" and as such they cannot be made public.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if the expenses of this expert will be met by the Government of India or by the United Nations Organisation?

Shri Kanungo: Mainly by the United Nations Organisation.

A.I.R.

*1039. **Shri Ram Shankar Lal:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to re-organise the programmes of the All India Radio;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(c) how these are to be implemented?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) No, Sir. There is no new proposal for this purpose. The work of programme improvement is going on as a continuous and day to day process.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

सामुदायिक रेडियो

*१०४२. **श्री भागवत झा आजाद:** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री २२ फरवरी, १९५५ को दिए गए तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५० के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वर्ष में केन्द्रीय पूल में से बिहार को कितने सामुदायिक रेडियो दिए जाने वाले हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर): विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को सामुदायिक रेडियो देने के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय पूल नहीं है। राज्यों के सूचना मंत्रियों का जो सम्मेलन हुआ था उसमें यह योजना स्वीकृत हुई थी कि राज्य द्वारा खरीदे गए प्रत्येक रेडियो के लिए उसकी कीमत के ५० प्रति शत के बराबर अनुदान दिया जाएगा, किन्तु यह शर्त रखी गई थी कि जो रेडियो खरीदे जाएं वह स्टैंडर्ड स्पेसिफिकेशन जो केन्द्रीय रिसर्च डिपार्टमेंट बनावे उसी के अनुसार खरीदे जाएं। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत चालू वर्ष में बिहार राज्य की आवश्यकताओं की सूचना मिल चुकी है और अन्य राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं के साथ उस पर भी विचार किया जाएगा।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि बिहार सरकार ने अपनी आवश्यकताओं की जो सूचना आपके पास भेजी है वह क्या है?

डा० केसकर: करीब १४००।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार को सहायता देने के लिए बनाई है उसमें कुछ आवश्यक शर्त रखी हैं कि जिसके अनुसार देहातों में वह सेट बांटे जाएंगे?

डा० केसकर: केन्द्रीय सरकार ने केवल दो शर्तें लगाई हैं। एक शर्त तो यह है कि जो सेट खरीदे जाएं वह जो स्टैंडर्ड स्पेसिफिकेशन बनाया गया है वैसे ही होने चाहिएं ताकि वह मजबूत हों और आसानी से खराब न हो जाएं, और दूसरी शर्त जो लगाई है वह यह कि प्रान्तीय सरकार मैनटिनेंस के लिए कोई ऐसा इन्तिजाम करे कि यह देखा जाए कि सेट ठीक चल रहे हैं, और उनकी बैटरीज ठीक से चल रही हैं या नहीं यह देखा जाए।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: इस योजना के अंतर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार समूचे देश में अनुमानतः कितने सेटों के लिए अनुदान देगी?

डा० केसकर: प्लानिंग कमीशन के साथ बातचीत करने के बाद जो हमने निश्चय किया है वह यह है कि हम करीब २८,००० कम्युनिटी रिसीविंग सेंट खरीद कर देश भर में वितरित करना चाहते हैं।

TOBACCO

*1043. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the variety and value of tobacco exported to Japan, United Kingdom and China during the period October 1954 to December, 1954;

(b) whether the export is on the increase as compared to figures of period July to September, 1954; and

(c) what steps, if any, have been taken to increase the export?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information required is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 35.]

Shri Amjad Ali: The Minister of Agriculture stated the other day that there is progressive decrease in the acreage of tobacco cultivation in India. In view of this, may I know how these propaganda measures are going to help the export trade?

Shri Karmarkar: About tobacco cultivation, I may refer the hon. Member to the Minister of Agriculture. If there is any question arising out of this question on tobacco, I shall be very happy to answer.

Shri Amjad Ali: Will the hon. Minister of Agriculture enlighten us on that point?

Shri Karmarkar: I have referred the hon. Member to the Minister of Agriculture for light on the tobacco cultivation as such.

Shri Amjad Ali: Whether it has affected the export trade—that is what I wanted to know.

Shri Karmarkar: Logically, no; because nothing can be exported unless it is produced. If it is a question of export, he might ask a question.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether this decrease in the acreage of tobacco cultivation will adversely affect the export trade so far as tobacco is concerned?

Shri Karmarkar: Obviously, if there is no production, there is no export. If there is a little production, there is a little export.

दक्षिण अफ्रीका में मारे गए भारतीय

*१०४७. डा० सत्यवादी: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण अफ्रीका में फरवरी, १९५५ में किसी समय दो भारतीयों पर आक्रमण किया गया और मार दिया गया था, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री साइत अली खां): (क) तथा (ख). हाल में कोई भी ऐसी सूचना दक्षिण अफ्रीका के सम्बन्ध में समाचार पत्रों में नहीं मिली।

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know who is looking after the interests of Indian nationals in South Africa? Is it the representatives of a friendly Government or is it the skeleton staff of the old High Commissioner's Office?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I want notice.

RECLAMATION OF LAND

*1048. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes undertaken already for the reclamation of land for distribution to East Pakistan displaced agriculturists;

(b) the number of new schemes that are to be undertaken;

(c) whether details thereof will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(d) by what date the land will be available?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know when the information can be supplied? Is there any time-limit?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: It all depends. All this information has to be collected from practically all the States in the Eastern region, and it is not so easy. I hope to supply it within a week or so; we shall certainly try to speed it up.

RESEARCH STATION, POONA

***1049. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of model experiments that are now being made at the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona;

(b) for how long the model experiments on the Hooghly river are being carried on there;

(c) the results of the experiments up-to-date; and

(d) how much longer these experiments will be carried on?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure **No. 36.**]

Shri S. C. Samanta: The statement says that in 1954 a spur has been constructed at Akra and it is working well. May I know whether the recommendation made by the Commission as regards Fulta-James and Mary Reach will include flood repelling spur only or something more has been added?

Shri Hathi: About Mary Reach investigations are still on hand.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I want to know whether these experiments are being carried on only for flood repelling purposes.

Shri Hathi: It is not purely for flood repelling purposes.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what is their opinion about the navigability of the river?

Shri Hathi: Experiments are still being carried on.

प्रविधिक समिति

*१०५९. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह:** क्या योजना मंत्री एक विवरण सभा के टेबल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें निम्नलिखित बातें दिखाई गई हों:

(क) द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में नई परियोजनाओं को सम्मिलित करने के सम्बन्ध में जांच करके सिफारिश करने के बारे में जो प्रविधिक समिति बनाई गई है उसके कौन कौन सदस्य हैं,

(ख) केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों ने कितनी तथा किस प्रकार की परियोजनाएं जांच तथा सिफारिश करने के लिए अब तक इस समिति को सौंपी हैं, और

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्यों में कितनी कितनी परियोजनाओं के बारे में इस समिति ने अब तक अन्तिम निश्चय किया है?

सिंचाई और विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। **(देखिए परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या २७)।**

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: यह जो विवरण आपने सभा पटल पर रखा है, इसमें बहुत सी स्कीमों की संख्या दी हुई है, क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इन स्कीमों में से किस किस पर आपने अब तक विचार किया है?

श्री हाथी: जी हां, २५ स्कीमों पर विचार किया है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: मेरा प्रश्न पूछने का मतलब यह है कि किन किन स्कीमों पर विचार हुआ है और उन पर कितने रुपए खर्च होंगे?

श्री हाथी : नहीं, अभी तक उनका कोई निश्चय नहीं किया गया है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि विचार और निश्चय में फर्क क्या है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो साफ बात है कि दोनों में फर्क होता है।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether after the project reports are examined by this technical committee they will be submitted to another committee of which the Deputy Minister is the Chairman?

Shri Hathi: In fact, these project reports are being examined by the same Committee of which I happen to be the Chairman.

INDIAN SHIPPING

*1052. **Shri Bansal:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 87 on the 23rd February, 1955 and state the position in regard to the recognition of shipping certificates issued by the National Chambers of Commerce to foreign shipping concerns operating in this country?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): It is understood that the measurement certificates issued by the Indian Chambers of Commerce are being accepted by some of the foreign shipping concerns operating in this country and we hope that business on account of this factor will increase materially during the next three or four years. Government are, however, keeping a watch on further developments in this matter.

Shri Bansal: Has it been brought to the notice of the Government that this non-acceptance of shipping certificates by a number of foreign shipping concerns is discriminatory of the Indian Chambers of Commerce who are also engaged in issuing these licences?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes; that is the problem.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether it is discriminatory or not?

Shri Karmarkar: It is discriminatory and that is a problem.

Shri Bansal: May I know what steps Government are taking to meet this problem? They say they have been watching the situation. I want to know what steps they are taking to do away with this discrimination in our own country?

Shri Karmarkar: In March 1954, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, with which my hon. friend is acquainted, passed a resolution. As a consequence, the Minister for Commerce and Industry had a discussion with the President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the Presidents of the Bengal, Bombay, Madras and Kanpur Chambers of Commerce. About the position at the moment, my hon. friend can give more information than I can.

Shri K. K. Basu: Since March 1954, when this particular resolution is referred to by the Minister was passed, has the Government taken any positive steps to stop further continuance of discrimination against Indian shipping?

Shri Karmarkar: The positive step taken was discussion above mentioned.

MICA INDUSTRY

*1053. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the nature of the steps taken by Government to combat the growing slump in the Mica Industries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): There is no evidence of any real slump in the mica trade. Nevertheless, Government have taken the following steps to promote exports:—

(i) An Export Promotion Council for Mica is being set up.

(ii) Research work for increased utilisation of mica is being conducted

at the Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta.

(iii) Trade representatives abroad have been asked to undertake a study of the problem and explore possibilities of increasing exports of mica.

(iv) Mica has been included in trade agreements with most foreign countries who are being persuaded to increase their purchases from this country.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: May I know what steps the Government have taken to check export of mica sent on consignment basis, *e.g.*, without any specific orders, which has led to accumulation of a huge quantity of mica in the warehouses in foreign countries, and secondly what steps are being taken to purchase the surplus stock of splittings which was released by the United Kingdom Government recently, because these two factors were conducive to the recent slump?

Shri Karmarkar: I have no information regarding these two particular factors and I should like to have notice to answer this question.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: May I know whether the State Government and the industry have been consulted so far as the formation of this Export Council is concerned?

Shri Karmarkar: I think we are consulting the relevant organization of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. I am not sure whether we have consulted all State Governments, but I believe the mica producing State Governments, including Bihar, have been consulted.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: Has this Council been formed or not?

Shri Karmarkar: The answer was "An Export Promotion Council is being set up". We have almost finalised; it will take some time more.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Sir, the hon. Minister said that there is no slump. So far as we, who live in that area know, there is slump in the mica industry. We would like to know what is the basis of the information of the hon. Minister. Was any expert committee set up to find out whether there is any slump in this industry or not?

Shri Karmarkar: Regarding the question of slump, I think *prima facie* it appears we relied upon the figures and I shall place the figures on the Table of the House.

KHADI

*1054. **Shri Ram Dass:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the quantity of Khadi exported during the years 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55 (upto the 31st December, 1954)?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Precise information is not available. It is understood that no exports of Khadi were made during the above period through the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board.

श्री राम दास: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया और स्टेट गवर्नमेंटों ने कितनी खादी अपने इस्तेमाल के लिए ली हैं?

श्री कानूनगो: आपका प्रश्न तो खादी के एक्सपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में था। आपके इस पूरक प्रश्न के लिए नोटिस चाहिए।

SUPPLY OF COTTON YARN TO POWER-LOOMS

*1055. **Shri G. H. Deshpande** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many power-looms in Malegaon, Dhulia, etc., in Bombay State are being prevented from using cotton yarn;

(b) whether any representations in the matter have been received by Government from the owners and other public workers;

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter; and

(d) the number of persons likely to be thrown out of employment in the event of these power-looms being prevented to use the cotton yarn?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir; Bombay Government have ordered un-authorised powerlooms to be sealed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under correspondence with the Bombay Government.

(d) Accurate information is not available.

VAMSADHARA PROJECT

*1056. **Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 914 on the 22nd December, 1954 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received any scheme from the Andhra Government for the Vamsadhara Project;

(b) if so, the estimated cost and acreage to be irrigated by the Project;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has scrutinised the scheme and suggested any alterations; and

(d) the amount of financial assistance Government propose to give to the State for this Project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Estimated cost: Rs. 1,256 lakhs. Area to be irrigated: 3,10,750 acres.

(c) The proposal is being examined in connection with the Second Five Year Plan. No alterations have been proposed so far.

(d) Does not arise.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know if the Central Government has given any amount for investigation of the project in connection with the alteration suggested by the Andhra Government?

Shri Hathi: No. Central Government has not given any amount for the expenditure on investigation.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know before which Committee this proposal is now for examination?

Shri Hathi: This proposal is now before the Technical Advisory Committee appointed by the Planning Commission.

Dr. Rama Rao: How soon are the conclusions expected to be drawn and decisions arrived at?

Shri Hathi: It may take a few months.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if any scheme has been received from the Orissa Government for damming this river in the upper reaches which are in Orissa?

Shri Hathi: I do not remember to have seen such a scheme.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Has the consent of the Orissa Government been taken for damming the river in the border areas of Orissa and Andhra?

Shri Hathi: If it is decided that this scheme has to be included, naturally the Government of Orissa will have to be consulted.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

*1057. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestions of Shri M. M. Vishesvarayya for the setting up of an organisation for collecting information on the value of industrial products manufactured in every State or region etc., and

(b) if so, the conclusions reached in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Shri M. M. Vishesvarayya made a number of useful suggestions and Government have profited by his advice in a number of matters. In the nature of things, industrial development for a country like India which is federal in structure is a complicated problem and Government are keeping in mind the various suggestions made by Shri Vishesvarayya in the implementation of their development programmes.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether there exists any organisation in the Government of India, or there exists any other machinery, to collect all these statistics from the various States and various regions?

Shri Kanungo: There is a machinery to collect some statistics, but not all the statistics as the hon. Member expects.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether, since the start of the Plan, any efforts have been made with a view to collect all the information, and if so, what is the result of those efforts?

Shri Kanungo: Under the statute, all organised industries are required to submit periodical statements of production. These statements are tabulated and interpreted.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether it is a fact that some of the States do not co-operate fully in this matter with the Government of India, and if so, what steps have been taken to correct that attitude?

Shri Kanungo: It is not correct to say that the States do not co-operate.

Shri Dabhi: Question No. 1058.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Question No. 1078 may also be taken along with this one.

Mr. Speaker: Will it be convenient to take these two together?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): They may be taken together. But, I do not think there is any organic connection between the two because one question relates to the aggravation of the problem in a particular State recently and the other to a survey some-time ago in some towns in the country.

Mr. Speaker: They will be taken separately.

UNEMPLOYMENT

*1058. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 429 on the 26th November, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the report of the sample survey of unemployment conducted in twenty-three towns has now been published; and

(b) if so, what is the position regarding unemployment in these towns?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No.

(b) The results of the investigation are awaited.

Shri Dabhi: How long will it take for them to submit this report and the result of the investigations?

Shri S. N. Mishra: There has been some delay in presenting the report on this investigation. But, I think it would be appreciated that in view of the decisions taken by the National Development Council and the conference of the State and Central Statistical officers, now it is proposed to introduce some uniform standards and concepts. Although a draft preliminary report has been prepared, probably it would now require retabulation and to a certain extent reorientation. Hence the delay.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know, even after getting this report, whether there will be a complete solution for unemployment in those areas? Is it the non-availability of data that was responsible for the unemployment?

Shri R. S. Diwan: We are told in in the House regarding survey reports that it is a big work and that it takes a lot of time. May I know if at all Government hopes to work out the plan based on the report of 1951 or 1952 which we get in 1955?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I could not catch the exact import of the question. Whether the hon. Member refers to the investigation to which this question relates? I think we are undertaking so many surveys which would be of great help in formulating our Plan.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether this Government has also suggested to the Investigation Team to find out the effect of the expenditure under the Five Year Plan to get rid of unemployment to which the hon. Minister referred?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I have earlier replied to a question today that it becomes somewhat difficult to assess the exact effects of the expenditure incurred. It would take some time; but we hope that most of the expenditure by way of adjustment to the Plan would have a good deal of effect.

Shri Bansal: May I know.....

GRANT TO P.E.P.S.U.

*1059. **Shri Chinaria:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P.E.P.S.U. Government have requested the Government of India for subsidies or loans to start some large and small scale industries there; and

(b) if so, the names of the industries proposed, the extent of the financial assistance asked for and the amount Government intend to advance?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the information for 1954-55 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 38].

PASSPORT OFFICES AT IPOH AND PENANG

*1060. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is proposed to open two offices at Ipoh and Penang for passport work?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): There is a proposal to open passport offices at these places.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether there is any increase in the emigration of Indians in recent years?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: There has been a steady increase in emigration to Malaya especially during the post-war years.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the total number of Indian nationals there?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I require notice.

REGIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES

*1061. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to set up Regional Advisory Committees in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and in places where there are agencies of the Films Division for facilitating the selection of popular subjects for news-reels; and

(b) if so, the personnel of such committees?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the Regional Advisory Committees suggested in the 11th Report of the Estimates Committee. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration in the sense that the composition of such Committees is being considered.

NEWS-REEL

*1062. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state what is the average time between the first release of a newsreel and its final withdrawal from circulation in this country?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Including a period of eight weeks taken in the movement of the prints from one station to another, the time taken for circulation of newsreels is 28 weeks, except in the case of touring cinemas.

Sardar Hukam Singh: After the first release, may I know whether any

check is exercised to see that the print does not get scratched in handling or winding?

Dr. Keskar: This period of 28 weeks has been settled after some experience. I feel that the print would get bad in this period to some extent. In the meantime, no regular check is exercised in the sense that any inspection takes place. The print is not continuously on the move. It comes back to the distribution centre and there it is seen whether it is in good condition.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether it is only after the print gets bad that it is withdrawn or whether any measures are taken to see that the news-reel does not become a "history-reel"?

Dr. Keskar: Any reel which gets bad is withdrawn from circulation.

Sardar Hukam Singh: My question is this. A news-reel is shown in a town at one time. It continues for a considerable time. Then it is shown in some other small towns. People have already seen it so many times. It is not a news-reel; it is only a "history-reel." May I know whether any precaution is taken to see that it may not be repeated when the people have already seen it for so long a time, and measures are taken to withdraw it before it gets bad.

Dr. Keskar: As far as possible, a news-reel is not shown twice in the same town, as far as I know. If the hon. Member has information to the contrary, I would certainly check up.

JUTE

*1063. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take steps for the opening of regulated markets at important centres in the jute growing areas of each State; and

(b) if so, within what period?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Attention is invited to item (4) under "Other recommendations" in paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. 14(3)-Jute/54, dated the 4th December, 1954 regarding Government's views on the Jute Enquiry Commission's recommendations. A copy each of this Report and Government's Resolution was placed on the Table of the House. It will be seen therefrom that the Commission's recommendation regarding the establishment of regulated markets at important centres in the jute growing areas was brought to the notice of the State Governments concerned.

(b) Latest reports from the State Governments indicate that the matter is under their consideration.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि किसान जिस एरिया में जूट पैदा करते हैं वहां कितने दिनों में रंगुलेटिंग मार्केट तैयार की जाएगी क्योंकि किसानों को घाटा होता है?

श्री कानूनगो: मैं यह नहीं कह सकता क्योंकि प्रान्तों में जो सरकारें हैं वह विचार कर रही हैं कि उनके यहां इस सिलसिले में कोई कानून हैं या नहीं।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं....

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा योजनाएं

*१०२२. **श्री आर० एस० तिवारी:** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अब तक कुल कितना व्यय किया है;

(ख) आगामी दो वर्षों में कितना धन व्यय करने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या हरिजनों तथा अनुसूचित जातियों की सामाजिक शिक्षा के लिए कोई धन राशि अलग से रखी गई है?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री एस० एन० मिश्र): (क) १२४ लाख रु० सितम्बर १९५४ तक।

(ख) १७४२ लाख रु० १९५२-५४ के बंटवारा-क्रम के अनुसार।

(ग) सामाजिक शिक्षा के लिए प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीय-विस्तार-सेवा-खण्ड में २५ हजार की रकम रखी गई हैं। इसी रकम में से हरिजनों तथा अनुसूचित जातियों की सामाजिक शिक्षा के लिए भी खर्च किया जायेगा।

INDO-RUSSIAN TRADE PACT

*1027. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the progress made so far in the direction of implementing the Indo-Russian trade pact?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): The Trade Agreement between India and the U.S.S.R. aims primarily at the development of trade between the two countries to the maximum extent possible within the framework of the licensing and other policies in force in the two countries from time to time. Since the signature of the Trade Agreement, there has been some increase in the volume of trade between the two countries: exports from India rose from Rs. 36 lakhs in 1953 to Rs. 252 lakhs in 1954 and imports from Rs. 44 lakhs to Rs. 113 lakhs in these years.

GLYCERINE

*1029. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision to allow the export of refined glycerine has been taken recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total quantity to be exported?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Refined glycerine in excess of the country's requirements is allowed for export.

(c) 515 tons during January-June, 1955.

PROHIBITION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

*1031. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the expenditure likely to be incurred on the Prohibition Enquiry Committee's work?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): About Rupees eighty thousand.

PALERU PROJECT

*1032. **Shri V. Missir:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Paleru Medium Irrigation Project in the Andhra State has started;

(b) if so, the progress made so far;

(c) the estimated cost of the project and the share of the Union Government in it; and

(d) when the project will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Preliminaries on the scheme have been started.

(b) Nil.

(c) The Scheme is expected to cost Rs. 493,742 on works or Rs. 5,64,707 including direct and indirect charges. The entire cost of the scheme will be met from loan assistance promised by the Government of India.

(d) The Project is expected to be completed within the first Five Year Plan period *i.e.* before 31-3-1956.

WOMEN VILLAGE LEVEL WORKERS

*1033. **Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) what programme has been chalked out for the training of women village level workers;

(b) when the term of assignment of officer-in-charge of the women's programme of the Community Project is going to expire;

(c) what will be the set-up of the women's section of the Community Project level after the expiry of the

term of assignment of the officer-in-charge of women's section; and

(d) the progress of the work in women's section since a special officer was appointed and assigned that work?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Training for women village level workers is proposed to be given at the Home Economics Wings in the Extension Training Centres to be established by the Central Government. It is expected that they will start functioning from June, 1955.

(b) Presumably, the reference is to the term of assignment of the Special Officer, Social Education (Women) in the Community Projects Administration. If so, the term of her assignment expired on the 28th February, 1955.

(c) There is no separate women's section in the Community Projects Administration.

(d) Does not arise.

EVACUEE PROPERTIES IN HYDERABAD STATE

*1036. **Shri Madhao Reddi:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to acquire certain evacuee properties in the State of Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, in what way that property is proposed to be utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes, the decision applies to evacuee properties in the whole of India and not only to those in the Hyderabad State.

(b) The acquired evacuee properties are to be utilised for the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, including payment of compensation to them, as provided in the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

*1038. **Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** Will **the Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to conduct a survey of the financial position of different units in the Textile Industry in India; and

(b) if so, whether this survey will include an enquiry about the mills that have been recently closed down due to financial stringency?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir. The survey is primarily intended to ascertain the condition of the machinery installed. Other incidental and ancillary information will be collected.

(b) These mills will also be invited.

RAIN GAUGES

*1040. **Shri R. N. Singh:** Will **the** Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to send officials of the Meteorological Department to the Himalayan frontiers of India to instal rain-gauges there;

(b) whether there is also any proposal to train local personnel for recording readings; and

(c) if so, the progress made so far in this direction?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Preliminary arrangements are in hand for the deputation of the Meteorological Department parties, who will also train the local personnel.

साबुन के कारखाने

*१०४९. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि साबुन की खपत में कमी होने के फलस्वरूप भारत के बड़े बड़े साबुन के कारखानों को अभी हाल में कुछ दिनों के लिए अपना उत्पादन बन्द करना पड़ा था?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री कानूनगो): सरकार को ऐसी कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

COMMUNITY RADIO SETS

***1044. Shri Randaman Singh:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the total number of community radio sets installed so far in different States with the financial help of the Central Government; and

(b) the amount spent by the Centre thereon till December, 1954?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). On the basis of a subsidy of 50 per cent. arrangements for supplying about 2,000 sets by March, 1955 have been made. The payment of a subsidy of Rs. 1,50,000 in respect of 1,000 sets has so far been approved.

GANGA BARRAGE PROJECT

***1045. { Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Shri Ramananda Das:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Technical Advisory Committee to prepare a project report on the Ganga Barrage Project;

(b) whether the estimated cost has been worked out so far;

(c) if so, what will be the estimated total cost of the Project; and

(d) when the committee is likely to submit its report?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (d). No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rs. 39·87 crores.

MICA

***1046. Shri J. R. Mehta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the answer given to starred question No. 398 on the 26th November, 1954 and state the stage at which the proposals for the setting up of an Export Promotion Council for mica rest at present?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): The details of the scheme to set up an Export Promotion Council for Mica are being placed before the Mica Advisory Committee to elicit their views.

FLOOD CONTROL IN TRIPURA

***1050. Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 30 on the 23rd August, 1954 and state the nature of the schemes formulated for controlling floods in Tripura?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The schemes formulated for controlling floods in Tripura States are as follows:—

(1) Raising and strengthening the embankments;

(2) Providing spurs, Double Groynes and Brush Wood pitching for erosion control;

(3) Providing sluice gates for—

(i) preventing high flood water of the rivers entering beels.

(ii) draining water in beels into the river where river water is low.

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES LIMITED

***1064. Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state by what time the Indian Explosives, Limited is likely to go into production?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): It is expected that the factory might begin trial production in about three years' time.

HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD EMPLOYEES

*1065. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals for the revision of the wage structure of the employees of the Hindustan Shipyard Viskhapatnam are being considered by Government;

(b) whether Government have come to any decision in the matter; and

(c) if not, how long it will take to come to a final decision?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHELLAC

*1066. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a fall in the export of shellac during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of shellac exported during the said two years; and

(c) the reasons for the fall?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Exports during 1953-54 and 1954-55 have been less than during the preceding two years; but exports during 1951-52 and 1952-53 were not normal in view of the boom conditions created by the Korean war.

(b).

		Quantity Cwts.	Value Rs.
1953-54	Approximate	536,000	678 lakhs
1954-55 (April-December)	Approximate	404,000	758 lakhs

(c) The high level of exports reached during the Korean boom could not be maintained after the cessation of stock-piling programmes. Failure of the lac crop and some diversion to substitutes have also had some bearing on our total exports.

INDIAN TEA AUCTION COMMITTEE

*1067. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:**
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Tea Auction Committee has returned to the country after concluding its work in U.K.;

(b) if so, whether they have submitted any report to Government; and

(c) if so, what are their main recommendations?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). **Yes, Sir.**

(c) The report is under consideration

INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT & REGULATION) ACT, 1951

*1068. **Shri Ibrahim**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, rejected by the Licensing Committee so far;

(b) whether the application of the Durgapur Project for the production of pig iron has also been rejected; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) 118.

(b) and (c). An application was received regarding a pig iron project at Durgapur. The application was not pressed.

INDIAN INTERESTS ABROAD

*1069. **Shri Gidwani**: Will the **Prime Minister** be peased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian interests are being looked after by British Embassies in some of the foreign countries;

(b) if so, which are those countries; and

(c) the amount paid to the United Kingdom for this purpose during the year 1953-54?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). India is not represented anywhere abroad by a British Embassy. In some countries, however, where we have no representatives of our own, British Missions serve Indian interests chiefly by giving consular assistance and passport facilities to Indian nationals.

(c) No payment is made to the United Kingdom for these services.

आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त औद्योगिक गृह-निर्माण योजना

*१०७०. **सेठ गोविन्द दास**: क्या निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त औद्योगिक गृह-निर्माण योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितनी सहकारी संस्थाओं तथा औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के मालिकों को आवास गृह बनाने में सफलता मिली है, और

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्रत्येक को कितनी आर्थिक सहायता देने का विचार है?

निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) सभा की मेज पर दो विवरण रक्खे जा रहे हैं [देखिए परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या २६] ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों, सहकारी संस्थाओं तथा औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के मालिकों को सहायता देने के लिए अलग अलग रकमें निर्धारित नहीं की गई हैं। मकान बनाने की हर एक योजना पर उनकी विशेषताओं के अनुसार विचार किया जाता है, और खर्च की रकम योजनाओं के आने तथा स्वीकृत होने पर निर्भर है।

Boundary Disputes

***1071. Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of the villages in Punjab claimed by Pakistan which is under the possession of India at present; and

(b) the grounds on which the mutual claims are decided?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). It is not possible to say the exact area of the villages in the Punjab claimed by Pakistan which is under the possession of India at present, as the demarcation of the boundary in the Punjab sector has not been completed. In the absence of which, it is not possible to determine the area involved. Moreover, under an arrangement agreed to by the Governments of India and Pakistan, the *status quo* has to be maintained on this border and claims have not been presented by either side for the restoration of all the areas which continue in the possession of the other side as a result of this arrangement. Some important territorial disputes have, however, been referred to the Financial Commissioners of the two Punjabs for examination and submission of recommendations to the two Central Governments. The Financial Commissioners are still continuing their discussions.

When the final reports of the Financial Commissioners have been received and when the Indo-Pakistan boundary in the Punjab sector has been demarcated, the position on the border will be rectified.

Tanneries

***1072. Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been a wide-spread closure of the small tanneries in the country due to their inability to withstand competition; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to organise them into industrial units or co-operatives?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Government are aware that there has been closure of several small tanneries.

(b) Government have had some discussions in this direction specially

with Madras Government. No final decisions have been reached yet.

CENTRAL FLOOD CONTROL BOARD

*1073. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether topographical surveys of the various places included in the programme drawn up by the Central Flood Control Board in September, 1954 have since been undertaken by the Centre; and

(b) if so, the amount spent so far on the work done at different places in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

PRICE OF COTTON IN TRIPURA

*1074. **Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the prices of cotton in Tripura during the period 1953-54 and 1954-55;

(b) how these compare with the prices prevailing in Calcutta during the same period; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure higher prices to the primary producers of cotton?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Information is being collected.

SHELLAC INDUSTRY

*1075. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the nature of the steps taken by Government to combat the growing slump in Shellac Industries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): In the opinion of the Government, there is no evidence of any real slump in the Shellac Industry at present.

SLACK COAL

*1076. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of slack and dust coal is lying unsold at the pit heads of all the collieries of Bihar and Bengal:

(b) whether any step is proposed to be taken to relieve this congestion and also to free the blocked capital; and

(c) whether the colliery owners have made any representation to Government in the matter?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The accumulation of slack coal in the Bengal/Bihar fields at the beginning of February, 1955 amounted to 1·8 million tons.

(b) Slack coal is mostly required for brick burning purposes but owing to the inadequate wagon supply for movement of coal it is not possible to supply the full requirements of slack coal, specially in the above Moghulsarai region. To help the collieries over-stocked with slack coal the following steps have been taken by the Coal Commissioner:

(1) The Committee dealing with soft coke and brick burning coal has been advised to allocate approximately 20 per cent. of the overall quota for clearance of stocks.

(2) Collieries carrying large stocks have been permitted to open dumps at selected places in consultation with the State Coal Controller and the Railways concerned so that coal could be moved to such dumps as and when additional wagons could be allotted during the slack season when the wagon supply shows an improvement.

(c) Representations are received from time to time.

SUBSIDISED INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS—HYDERABAD

*1077. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of subsidy paid to the Hyderabad Government for the construction of houses for Industrial Workers under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme during the period from the 1st April, 1952 to the 31st December, 1954; and

(b) the number of tenements actually constructed in that State during the above period and the number still under construction?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Rs. 4·06 lakhs.

(b) On 31-12-54, the construction of 2,399 tenements had been completed and 1,136 were under construction.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN WEST BENGAL

*1078. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri Tushar Chatterjea:
Shri N. B. Chowdhury:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the situation arising out of the unemployment problem in the State of West Bengal;

(b) whether any demand for immediate aid has been received by the Central Government in this connection;

(c) the heads under which the aid has been asked for;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to stem workers and employees from retrenchment; and

(e) whether the aid envisages work for rural unemployed?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No specific proposals in this regard have been received recently from the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The steps taken by Government against retrenchment are covered in the Industrial Disputes Amendment Act, 1953.

(e) Does not arise.

SYNTHETIC MICA

*1079. **Shri J. R. Mehta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to ascertain the authenticity of the reports about the preparation of synthetic mica somewhere in U.S.A.; and

(b) whether Government have ascertained how far scrap mica exported from India is used or is likely to be used in the manufacture of synthetic mica?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir. Government understand that there has been some production of synthetic mica in the U.S.A.

(b) The extent to which scrap-mica exported from India is used or is likely to be used in the manufacture of synthetic mica is not yet known.

NANDIKONDA PROJECT

*1080. **Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the replies given to starred question No. 1497 on the 22nd December, 1954 and state:

(a) whether Government have received any reply from the Andhra Government regarding the modifications suggested in the Nandikonda Project;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) when the work is likely to commence on this Project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In January, 1955.

(c) Steps are being taken to start the preliminary work on the Project.

व्यवहन उद्योग

*१०८१. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी जहाजी कम्पनियां भारत से दूसरे देशों को विदेशी लालटेनों को ले जाने पर भारतीय लालटेनों की अपेक्षा कम भाड़ा लेती हैं; और

(ख) भारतीय लालटेन उद्योग का विकास करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री कानूनगो): (क) सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है।

(ख) यह उद्योग अब भली प्रकार स्थापित हो चुका है और सरकार से कोई विशेष सहायता पाए बिना अपने पैरों पर आप खड़ा रह सकता है।

PRODUCTS OF OIL REFINERIES AT TROMBAY

***1082. Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Petroleum Division of the Ministry regulates the supply of products of the oil refineries at Trombay; and

(b) if so, in what respects?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). In terms of the agreements with the Oil Companies for the setting up of the refineries the Companies are free to make their own arrangements for the distribution of the refined products in India. The Petroleum Division's functions in this behalf will, therefore, not be altered by the setting up of the refineries. Their regulation of the supply and distribution of the refined products will be the same as it was when all the requirements of the country were met by imports. The Petroleum Division co-ordinates the demands of all users both private and public, civil and defence, and advises on the quantity of various products that should be allowed to be imported. It also maintains liaison with the Oil Companies to secure that adequate stocks are maintained to meet the requirements of the country at the necessary places and in the fixation by the Companies of the retail prices.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

***1083. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1512 on the 22nd December, 1954 and state whether the Planning Commission has formulated any policy with regard to the terms and conditions of foreign investments in India?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The broad policy with regard to the terms and conditions of foreign investment in India has been stated at pages 437-438 of the 'First Five Year Plan'. Within this framework each case has to be decided on its own merits.

HOUSES FOR WOMEN WORKERS

***1084. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish working girls houses in industrial areas where housing facilities are not easily available;

(b) if so, whether any plan for the purpose has been prepared;

(c) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a resolution to this effect passed by the All-India Women's Conference at their last meeting; and

(d) if so, what action is proposed to be taken on the above resolution?

The Minister of Works, Housing, and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). I have seen the resolution of the All-India Women's Conference on this subject. There is no proposal to have any separate housing scheme for Working Girls as such. The agencies concerned could utilise for this purpose the facilities available under current housing schemes to the extent possible.

NATIONAL EXTENSION BLOCKS

*1085. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the Community Projects and National Extension Blocks in Hyderabad during the year 1954; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Rs. 48·32 lakhs.

(b) A provision of Rs. 260·18 lakhs has been approved for the three year programme of work in respect of the projects and blocks allotted during 1952-53 and 1953-54. The annual phasing of expenditure rests with the State Government.

BHAKRA DAM

*1086. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether work has started on the construction of the Bhakra Dam; and

(b) when the concreting work is likely to commence?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir. The excavation of foundations in the portion where the dam is to be built has almost reached rock level.

*(b) In June, 1955.

RADIO STATION AT TRIPURA

*1087. **Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tribal folk-lore of Tripura is being broadcast from any Station of the A.I.R. at present; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to open a Radio Station in Tripura?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). There is no intention of opening a Radio Station in Tripura. However, the Radio Station at Gauhati is being immediately strengthened with a powerful shortwave transmitter which will enable programmes to be broadcast to all parts of Assam and Tripura State. It is intended to have regular programmes of Tribal folk-lore of Tripura from Gauhati.

Samadhi OF LATE SHRI W. C. BONNERJEE

*1088. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1168 on the 21st September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the representative of the Indian High Commission in U.K. has since visited the *Samadhi* of Late Shri W. C. Bonnerjee;

(b) if so, the present condition of the *Samadhi*;

(c) the estimated cost of its repairs; and

(d) the estimated maintenance cost and the agency that will bear it?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) The grave is on the whole in a sound condition, but some repairs are needed.

(c) The estimated cost of repairs is £18-12-0 apart from the cost of repairs to the granite work for which an estimate is not yet available.

(d) The annual fee for keeping the grass near the grave properly cut and for general supervision of the grave is £1. This service can be obtained in perpetuity on payment of a lump sum of £33 to the cemetery authorities.

COAL

293. **Shri P. C. Bose:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 831 on the 13th September, 1954, and state

(a) the quantity of coal exported from India during 1954; and

(b) the steps taken to step up coal export as a result of the investigations made by the Committee appointed by Government for this purpose?

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* The answer was later corrected by Shri Hathi *Vide* Part II, Debates, dated 25-7-55 as follows :—

"During November, 1955."

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) 2,021,956 tons.

(b) The recommendations made by the Committee, with a view to stepping up coal exports from India are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. (*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 40) The last two recommendations marked (H) and (I) have been accepted by the Government and implemented. Recommendation (c) has also been accepted in principle. The other recommendations of the Committee are still under consideration in consultation with the Ministries concerned.

The abolition of State Trading in coal and the removal of grade-wise restrictions on export are two positive steps taken by the Government so far to step up coal export on the basis of the recommendation made by the Committee.

TRADE MARKS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

294. Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of the Trade Marks Enquiry Committee appointed in 1953; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have once again set up a committee to examine this problem?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The findings of the Trade Marks Enquiry Committee are still under examination by Government.

(b) No, Sir.

HINDUSTAN STEEL PLANT

295. Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the expenditure incurred so far by the Hindustan Steel Ltd., on the layout plan of the proposed township in Rourkela?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): The expenditure incurred so far by the Hindustan Steel Limited on the layout plan of the proposed township in Rourkela is not available separately as the fees payable to the Technical Consultants in the terms of the Agreement are not specified separately for the layout or other similar industrial items of work.

भारत-नेपाल प्रत्यावर्तन संधि

२९६. **श्री विभूति मिश्र:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) १९५३ तथा १९५४ में भारत से नेपाल में और नेपाल से भारत में भाग कर आए हुए कितने अपराधियों को एक देश ने दूसरे देश के हवाले कर दिया है, और

(ख) क्या इन अपराधियों को एक दूसरे देश को सौंपने में दोनों देशों ने तत्परता दिखाई है?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): (क) तथा (ख). राज्य सरकारों से सूचना मांगी जा रही है और उसके मिलते ही सदन की मेज पर उपस्थित की जाएगी।

CONSUMPTION OF RAW FILMS

297. Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the footage and value of the raw stock of 35 mm. films consumed by the Films Division annually for the past four years; and

(b) the categories of the stock consumed *viz.*, Picture Negatives, Sound Negatives and Positives?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 41].

RECOVERY OF ABDUCTED WOMEN

298. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state how many abducted women were restored by Pakistan and India respectively and sent to either countries during 1954?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The number of abducted persons recovered and sent by Pakistan to India and by India to Pakistan was

160 and 1,114 respectively. This does not include the number of children born after abduction, who accompanied their mothers, which was 22 and 163 respectively.

PRIME MINISTER'S NATIONAL RELIEF FUND

299. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the amount received during 1954 under the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Amount received in the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund during the period, 1st January, 1954 to 31st December, 1954, is Rs. 51,40,851-9-3.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL CONFERENCE

300. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an International Technical Conference will meet in August, 1955 to discuss the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes; and

(b) if so, whether India has received any invitation to attend this Conference?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes. Dr. H. J. Bhabha has been nominated as President of this Conference.

KASHMIR

301. Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of members of the diplomatic corps in Delhi, who visited Jammu and Kashmir between the 1st August, 1953 and the 1st August, 1954; and

(b) whether any one of them was asked to leave the State during their stay there?

The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Sixty-seven.

(b) No, Sir.

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

302. Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House, a statement showing:

(a) the number of Projects of the following nature: Irrigation, Roads, Electricity, Community Projects and N.E.S. undertaken in the Jammu and Kashmir State under the First Five Year Plan;

(b) the location of these Projects and the progress achieved so far; and

(c) the total expenditure sanctioned and actually incurred on each of them?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The information will be placed on the Table of the House after it has been received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

INDIAN EMBASSIES ABROAD

303. Shri Gidwani: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of Gazetted staff of different categories working in our Embassies in the United Kingdom, France, U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Pakistan and China; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred during the year 1953-54 in each Embassy on the different categories separately?

The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). A statement containing the information required is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 42]. As changes of personnel are made from time to time there might be some slight variation in the actual figures furnished.

WORKSITE CAMPS

304. { Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Shri K. K. Basu:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of worksite camps functioning in West Bengal;

(b) the number of persons residing in each camp;

(c) the type of work given to them; and

(d) the wages given to them?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) 68.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 43].

(c) Earth work.

(d) Able-bodied persons are given work. Wages are paid according to the quantity of work done. If, however, a worker earns a wage of less than Rs. 1/8/-, a subsidy is given to make up the shortfall. If there are more than three members in the family of a worker, an additional subsidy of Rs. 2/8/- per member per week is given.

WATER AND POWER RESEARCH STATIONS

305. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have established their own Water and Power Research Stations; and

(b) if so, the names of those States?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and West Bengal.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

306. Shri B. N. Kureel: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a separate grant has been given to the Uttar Pradesh Government for electrification schemes in Rae Bareli District; and

(b) if so, the total amount granted?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Financial assistance in the form of loan and not grant, is being given to the Uttar Pradesh Government to the extent of Rs. 70 lakhs for the electrification of 8 townships in the Districts of Rae Bareli, Pratapgarh, Bara Banki and Sultanpur.

D.V.C. HEADQUARTERS

307. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the D.V.C. has purchased about 300 acres of land at Ranchi for the construction of its headquarter office;

(b) if so, how that land is being utilised at present; and

(c) when the construction work of the offices will begin?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The land was being utilised as an agricultural farm which has now been closed. The question as to how this land should be utilised or whether it should be disposed of is under the consideration of the Damodar Valley Corporation.

(c) The Damodar Valley Corporation have decided to retain their headquarters at Calcutta for the next two or three years. The Corporation have therefore, deferred for the present a decision on the question as to where and when to construct their permanent headquarters.

REHABILITATION OF UNATTACHED WOMEN FROM PAKISTAN

308. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) how the scheme for co-operative rehabilitation of unattached women from East Pakistan is working;

(b) how much of the amount of Rs. 3,71,980 sanctioned for this purpose has been spent so far;

(c) the number of production centres opened and the names of the places where they have been opened; and

(d) the number of unattached women rehabilitated so far?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) There is only one scheme for rehabilitation of unattached women from East Pakistan being run on co-operative basis. It is working satisfactorily.

(b) Rs. 2,98,817.

(c) Two Production Centres, one at Habra and the other at Miarbar have been sanctioned. The Centre at Habra has already started working. Arrangements for the Centre at Miarbar are nearing completion.

(d) 1,890 in West Bengal. Figures from other State Governments in the Eastern Region are being collected.

STRIKE IN WEST BROMWICH

309. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri S. N. Das:
Dr. Satyawadi:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the employees of West Bromwich Transport Department (Birmingham) have decided recently to observe a strike every Saturday against the employment of an Indian as a bus-conductor; and

(b) if so, the steps that the Government of India have taken in the matter?

The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes. Government have seen some press reports on the subject.

(b) Government are watching the situation. The latest press reports indicate that the strike has been abandoned.

Vol. II-No.18
16th March, 1955 (Wednesday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

(Vol. II contains Nos. 16—30)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

SIX ANNAS (INLAND) TWO SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 16th March, 1955.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12 NOON

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

STOPPAGE OF WORK AT CALCUTTA PORT

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from the hon. Member Shri T. K. Chaudhuri on the following subject:

> "Failure of the Government to take effective steps against the illegal stoppage of work, amounting to virtual lock out, resorted to by the shipping agents and stevedores affiliated to the Master Stevedores Association, Calcutta, and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, resulting in complete suspension of loading and unloading of cargoes, especially of steel cargoes, from the U.S.A. under the Technical Co-operation Agreement, and also in the holding up of 44 ships in Calcutta bound for ports all over the globe."

I have already explained to the House the proper occasions when motions for adjournment may be given and the other remedies open to the House. In this particular case, however, I find that I have received already before two notices from two hon. Members of this House for calling attention and for a statement on the subject. In view of this, I do not think the adjournment motion can be consented to or is necessary. Let us await the statement which the Minister may make in reply to notices for calling attention.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): May I know if the Chair has obtained any idea from the Ministry concerned as to when they would make that information available to the House?

Mr. Speaker: As soon as the notice is admitted, the statement will be made, and that will be only a question of one or two or three days at the most, not more than that.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

BULLETIN *re* SILK INDUSTRY IN JAPAN

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Bulletin No. 21 containing report on the Silk Industry in Japan, in pursuance of the assurance given by the Minister of Commerce and Industry on the 29th July, 1952, during the discussion on the Central Silk Board (Amendment) Bill, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-83/55].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ministry of Finance Notification No. 3, dated the 1st March, 1955, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See No.* S-84/55].

MESSAGES FROM THE RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following two messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1955, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th March, 1955, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1955, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 1955, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

HINDU MINORITY AND GUARDIANSHIP BILL

The Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Pataskar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee in respect of the Bill to amend and codify certain parts of the law relating to minority and guardianship among Hindus.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah-Jhalawar): I beg to present the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTION ON MOVEMENT OF WHEAT

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): As the House is aware, the new wheat crop is now in sight. The State Governments and the trade are of opinion that there may be sizeable surpluses in parts of the country. The prospect of the crop in Rajasthan, the Punjab, PEPSU and Uttar Pradesh is good and surpluses are expected. It is necessary for protecting the interests of the agriculturist that suitable steps should be taken before the arrival of the crop, so that the prices do not register a sharp decline immediately after the harvest.

One such measure is the removal of zonal restrictions on the movement of wheat. Wheat is the only foodgrain whose movement is now controlled, and what is now proposed is a culmination of Government's policy of decontrol.

The country is now divided into three wheat zones, namely, the Northern, the Western and the Eastern, six States forming a separate unit each. The purpose of this division was that, in view of the over-all deficit in wheat, the highly deficit pockets such as Bombay and Calcutta should be cordoned off and supplied from imported stocks, so that the demand did not push up internal prices, and to reserve the markets of these two cities for imported stocks in case India was called upon to take her full quota under the International Wheat Agreement.

There are apprehensions that the price of wheat may come too low in some parts of the country. As for imports, it is unlikely that the obligation to take the full quota under the International Wheat Agreement would be enforced, but even if this happens, such imports will be utilised to build up the proposed reserve. In view of the good crop in sight and the easy surplus position, there is little risk of wheat being in short supply. However,

as a precautionary measure, imported wheat will continue to be released at Bombay and Calcutta at the present issue price of Rs. 13-8-0 per maund. This will help as a balancing factor to check any unduly heavy drawal on the internal market to meet the demands of these highly deficit pockets.

Government are, however, aware of the necessity of watching the situation carefully for some time. They, therefore, propose that while the zonal restriction on the movement of wheat should be abolished immediately, flour mills in the Cities of Bombay and Calcutta should be allowed to purchase for the present indigenous wheat in the open market up to their requirements of three months. Necessary order to this effect will issue. This would help in creating a timely demand on internal markets and arrest the tendency of undue depression in the price level when the new crop comes in. At the same time, it will restrict the demand of mills to manageable limits.

The question whether the mills should be allowed to make further purchases of indigenous wheat or should be restricted to imported stock will be reviewed later. At the same time, Government are considering purchase of wheat at Rs. 10 per maund for specified periods in selected centres where the price is below that level.

GENERAL BUDGET FOR 1955-56

General Discussion

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the general discussion of the General Budget. As the Members are aware, the general discussion will continue till Monday the 21st March, 1955.

For the benefit of hon. Members, I would like to draw their attention to Rule 226(1) regarding the scope of discussion on the Budget as distinguished from the discussion on the Finance Bill. In the course of discussion on the Finance Bill, grievances may be brought to notice. That will be the proper occasion for that purpose. So far as the discussion of the Budget is concerned, under Rule 226 (1), the House will be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein. The discussion will be regarding the point whether the items of expediture ought to be increased or decreased having regard to the importance of a particular head and also the manner in which the Budget is framed. Grievances not related either to the Finance Minister's speech or not directly arising out of the proposed expenditure will not be in order at this stage. They may be deferred for ventilation at the time of considering the Finance Bill.

Under Rule 226(3), I fix that fifteen minutes will be the time-limit ordinarily for every hon. Member, excepting the Finance Minister for whom one hour or more will be allowed, if necessary, for reply.

So far as Leaders of particular Groups are concerned, if they want some more time, they can take up to a maximum of thirty minutes, within the overall time-limit available to their parties.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): May I rise to a point of order? The House is going to debate very soon the Budget, and also eventually the Finance Bill as introduced here on the 28th of February. According to your order of the day, after this Budget debate is disposed of, the Demands for Grants will be taken up till the 12th of next month, and then alone the Finance Bill proper will come up before this House for disposal clause by clause.

Even before this House, under articles 109 and 110 of the Constitution commenced these debates, the debate on the Budget and the provisions of the Finance Bill was concluded in the Rajya Sabha on the 11th instant. I have before me here the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha, and on that date the Finance Minister made certain announcements. I would only briefly refer to the announcements.

Mr. Speaker: But I want to know what the point of order is.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: It is a very complicated point. I am not making any speech. I am not even quoting laboriously from the speech. But the point is that certain tax exemptions were announced in the other place, the language used being:

> "Steps to exempt are already being taken, and a Press Communique is likely to issue this evening, in about twenty minutes' time."

That is the announcement of the Finance Minister, and I am quoting him textually. This relates to item No. 21 of clause 25 of the Finance Bill. Later on, the Communique was issued on the 11th, or rather I should say, the Press Note. The language there is:

> "Under the definition proposed in the Finance Bill, 1955, duty falls.....",

and then there is the announcement about exemption.

Subsequently, on the 14th of this month, another Press Note was issued, this time altering the tax content of item No. 22 of clause 25 of the Finance Bill, and the language in this case is much more explicit than in the previous Press Note, and it reads:

> "Under the tariff definitions proposed in the Finance Bill..... Government have decided to exempt,.....".

That is the language to which I would like to draw your attention and that of the House.

The moment the Finance Bill was introduced in this House, under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act taxes have been imposed. This leads to the following chain of events. Taxes were announced, were imposed, and were collected, in the case of item No 21 for about 11 days, and in the case of item No. 22 for 14 days, and now, exemptions have been granted. And here is the sentence of the Finance Minister to which I draw your attention particularly:

> "So to say, we keep an open mind on this subject, both as regards the size of the gap to be left uncovered, and in regard to the appropriations of any particular measure of taxation ...."

You will see that under article 110 of the Constitution, the language is very clear as far as this House is concerned. It is:

> "The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation....."

In the line of this sequence of events, you will not fail to notice that the Finance Minister chose the other place as the venue for making this announcement, which will have a definite effect upon the total amount of taxes projected in the Finance Bill, on the basis of which the Budget Estimates were presented to this House for passing. It is highly inconceivable that the Chancellor of Exchequer, for example, in England would go to the House of Lords for making these announcements. But that is a small point. This House has been in session all this while, and the Finance Minister did not even think it proper to come before this House, and make a routine announcement of his intentions. I do not stand here to take up the position that executive action cannot be taken by Government, especially for reduction of taxes. The point which I am drawing your attention to for your decision is this. The Finance Bill is before the House, and the Budget is before this House, and under articles 109 and 110 of the Constitution, this House alone has the competence to pass them. And when the alterations were made leading to reduction of tax revenues in the Budget Estimates and Demands for Grants, and also altering the Finance Bill as before the House, submit that the Budget Estimates and the Demands for Grants placed before this House according to the estimates of the Finance Minister are no longer the estimates announced to us on the 28th of last month. I further submit for your ruling that the Finance Bill as introduced on 28th of last month

will not be the Finance Bill which will come before this House for discussion on the 13th of next month.

Mr. Speaker: Can I have the Finance Minister's say on this point?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): The facts are as the hon. Member has stated. It is my understanding that Government have the power to exempt or to reduce taxation at any time under certain general laws which have been passed before, and that power obviously comes into operation after the taxes have become levied. Now although the Finance Bill is before this House, by the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, these taxes became leviable.

Our attention was drawn to certain hardships which were imposed by them, that is to say, the Finance Bill plus the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, on a large number of cottage industries, in one case in the Punjab, and in another case spread all over the country. And I saw no point in continuing to collect the taxes, which we would always have the authority to remit whether the Finance Bill was passed or not. In other words, even if the Finance Bill was passed, the power is vested with us to detract from whatever was passed here, and to give exemptions or to make modifications, not in the shape of raising the taxes, but in the shape of lowering them.

The only other issue is whether it should have been announced there; in other words, it was not necessary for the Finance Minitser to make a statement before the Rajya Sabha that a particular notification was to issue. We might have issued a notification and then made an announcement that such and such a notification has been issued. That was only a matter of accident. Actually, the dates of my reply in the Rajya Sabha were changed; first my reply was put on the 10th; then it was postponed to the 11th. It happened that as I was speaking on the 11th. I got a communication from the Central Board of Revenue, saying that in accordance with our decision, we have begun, that is to say, we were about to issue this notification. I thought that that would have a general reassuring effect on many of the hon. Members who had drawn attention to the harassment likely to be caused to the proprietors of these cottage industries. And because of the synchronising of these two things, I incorporated the contents of that particular communication, which I received as I was speaking, into my reply. Therefore, there was no question of any intended discourtesy to this House. As I said, I might have first issued a notification, if things had happened that way, and then made a referrence to the fact that this had already been reduced.

That is how I understand the rights of Government in the matter, and the questions of propriety that have been raised here.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala —Bhatinda): It is not a question whether the Executive had the authority to rduce those taxes or not. That has been admitted even by the hon. Member who has raised this point, namely that the Executive can do it. But the point is whether when the Finance Bill has been introduced in this House, and the Budget is also before us, it was feasible that this announcement should be made there, or whether it could be made even simultaneously in both the Houses, if it had become necessary to announce that at that hour. Even if the intention was to reassure those Members, it could at the same time be announced here also, and this House also could be taken into confidence. We are afraid that this House is being relegated to the second position, and we strongly protest against it.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid, after the explanation which the hon. Finance Minister has given, there is no occasion for attributing any motive of treating this House with lesser courtesy than the other House.

Sardar Hukam Singh: No motive.

Mr. Speaker: The only point which I was thinking about was so far as the point of order was concerned. His main objection appears to me to be not the place of announcement--as I thought then—but the point that, a new or amended Finance Bill was now being placed before this House for its consideration, when a particular Bill had already been introduced. That means effecting a change in the Bill introduced for consideration. But I think that that is a very small point. Government themselves could move an amendment to that effect. What is the point of order really?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I am sorry I was unable to make myself clear, I repeat the two points involved in the point of order. They are as follows. Firstly, the Budget Estimates are varied in terms of reduced tax yields in terms of the announcements made; and secondly, by consequence, the Finance Bill will not be the Finance Bill which was introduced before us on 28th of last month.

Mr. Speaker: But the point is that it is not competent for anyone to increase a particular Demand or to raise any tax. But it is perfectly competent, I think, for Government themselves *suo motu* or at the instance of the Members of this House or the other House to reduce the tax. So, where is the illegality? That I am unable to see. Therefore, I do not appreciate his point of order. But we need not discuss about this now. If the hon. Member feels that he has any grievance about it, he can refer to it when he makes his speech during the general discussion of the Budget.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I wish to make one submission. I want some guidance in regard to the reply that I shall have to be called upon to give at the conclusion of this debate. Is it the intention of the hon. Member that after having heard the representations and observations of Members, I should say nothing at all of their reaction on my mind? For instance, is it possible for me to say, no change whatsoever shall be made in any of the taxation proposals till we come to the Finance Bill? Or is it permissible for me to say, 'I will consider it'? The moment I say 'I will consider it', hon. Members will complain that I have detracted something from the content of the Finance Bill.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram *rose*

Mr. Speaker: Let there be no discussion about it. We are unnecessarily discussing this now after the clear statement made by the Finance Minister. After all, we all agree with what he did. Where he did it, why he did it and how he did it may have been a point of difference with some Members, But all will agree with what he has done; nobody would urge in this House that he is not agreeable.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is practically no point of order. Let us now go to the discussion.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea): At the outset, I would congratulate the Finance Minister. Though he has been now for several years in politics and for the last three years in Congress politics, he has not become political enough to use words which have no significance) words which are used for propaganda purposes and have no value or significance. Even though the fashion has been set after Avadi to call everything that the Congress does as Socialist, he has avoided the word 'Socialist'. However, he has talked of the Welfare State. But a Welfare State may well be a Capitalist, a Fascist or a Communist State.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): Not PSP?

Acharya Kripalani: It was because of this ambiguity that at Avadi the word 'Socialist' was introduce; it

may be that it was also because of the elections in Andhra.....

An Hon. Member: No.

Acharya Kripalani:.....because the Congress politicians are very shrewed and very farsighted (*Interruptions*). Even though the Finance Minister has not styled this Budget as Socialist, his apologists in the other House have done so.

Shri M. P. Mishra (Monghyr North-West): They were Socialistic.

Acharya Kripalani: I suppose they mean by it a very peculiar and unique kind of Socialism which is everything to everybody. For the Capitalists, it means added profits and no more burden of taxation. In India, we are told that even the Capitalists serve the Socialist cause, even though there is no increase in employment and even though the difference between small incomes and big incomes keeps increasing.

The present Budget is more complicated than the previous Budgets placed before this House. I am not an expert in financial matters. Therefore, a critical and detailed analysis of the Budget I will leave to my colleague, Shri Asoka Mehta, and to my friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, who makes even the dull to understand his point by his invectives, though he sometimes over does this and people begin to suspect his motives.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

Even though the Budget is complex and complicated, I believe the common man has a measure to judge it. He believes that the tree shall be judged by its fruit. And the fruit is that the market has welcomed the Budget, or, as they say in commercial circles the Budget is bullish.

Let us yet analyse some of its provisions. So far as income-tax is concerned, there is a difference made between the unmarried and the married. Of course, it is a very natural distinction, but that it should have been made in finances makes it a little artificial. Why it was brought in is not known.

An Hon. Member: Family Planning!

Acharya Kripalani: The income-tax slab for the unmarried has been lowered and that for the married has been raised. In India, there are more married people in the income-tax paying category than unmarried people. It makes no difference so far as finances or the Treasury is concerned. Why this distinction was brought about is hard to understand.

Shri Dhulekar (Jhansi Distt.-South): Because both are earning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: To make all people marry.

Acharya Kripalani: If all people marry, then I am afraid the Treasury will lose more rather than gain. I also do not know whether under the terms 'bachelor' are included those coy maidens who are not shy enough to earn incomes.....

Shri Tyagi: Yes, they are included.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Bachelor girls.

Acharya Kripalani:.....who are not shy enough to have professional incomes.....

An Hon. Member: What about widowers?

Acharya Kripalani:..and who have also unearned incomes. I also do not know whether in the category of the unmarried are those who have made themselves unmarried. Whether nature has made them so or they have done it deliberately. All these appear to be in the same category.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Can he specify that category?

Acharya Kripalani: Well, the Treasury Benches specialise in it.

Then the lowest income-tax paying group has been split into two. Income-tax on lower-incomes ranging from Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 10,000 has been increased by a little more than 28 per cent, while on the higher slab consisting of incomes ranging from Rs. 10,000 to

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Rs. 15,000 the increase is only 8·3 per-cent. There is no further rise in the upper middle, or the topmost levels. The Finance Minister has, of course, reduced the earned income relief by Rs. 200 for each thousand of income above Rs. 25,000 and lowered the super-tax level from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 20,000. However, as compensation to big business he has allowed the capitalists a development rebate of 25 per cent. of the cost of new plant; this in spite of the fact that the Taxation Enquiry Commission has recommended that only specified industries that are vital to the development of the economy of the country should be allowed this kind of advantage. Another thing that he has done is that he has allowed losses to be carried on indefinitely instead of six years. Moreover, the capitalists get the advantage of deficit financing which will be used mainly for helping private industry. We are told that even when a State organises an industry, provides capital and also the pioneering expenses, the industry may be transferred to private hands for management, and I suppose it will be done on the basis of the meagre profits of the managing agency system.

Let us examine some of the observations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission in this connection, and see whether due weight has been given to them in the present Budget.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought the hon. Member was hearing the announcement made by the hon. Speaker regarding the scope of the discussion on the Budget and the Finance Bill. From the manner in which he has been referring to the provisions of the Finance Bill, his speech would be appropriate in the stage of the discussion of the Finance Bill. At this stage of the discussion on the Budget, the House should confine itself to an examination as to whether the expenditure has been properly distributed, if not, how it should be done; whether expenditure on one head has been starved; whether one head requires more or less. These are general matters which may be touched upon. Otherwise it will become a repetition of the discussion on the Finance Bill. General grievances also will come under the Finance Bill. If we do not adhere to that procedure, for fifteen or sixteen days, it will be a repetition of the same grievances.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara): The Speaker also said that we can consider the general structure of the Budget and the taxation.

Shri K. K. Basu: (Diamond Harbour): Unless the revenue side is also discussed, how can we deal with the Budget?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now the Budget is different from the Finance Bill so far as the Finance Bill is concerned, all grievances from A to Z regarding administration, can be referred to.

Shri Asoka Mehta: The Speaker said that as far as grievances are concerned, they are to be referred to when the Finance Bill is considered, while all criticisms are to be offered at this stage.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is what the Speaker said:

> "In the course of discussion on the Finance Bill, grievances may be brought to notice. That will be the proper occasion for that purpose. So far as the discussion on the Budget is concerned, under Rule 228(1), the House will be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein."

The principle involved in the Budget is not a taxation principle. That is my interpretation.

> "The discussion will be regarding the point whether the items of expenditure ought to be increased or decreased having regard to the importance of a particular head and also the manner in which the

Budget is framed. Grievances not related either to the Finance Minister's speech or not directly arising out of the proposed expenditure will not be in order at this stage. They may be deffered for ventilation at the time of considering the Finance Bill."

As I could make out from this announcement, the scope of the discussion at this stage is confined to an examination as to whether the items of expenditure have been properly distributed, etc. The emphasis should be on the Budget as a whole. Otherwise, it is the same thing as the Finance Bill and the Finance Bill the same thing as this.

Acharya Kripalani: This is what I have been submitting.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): With great respect, there seems to be some departure, according to your ruling given just now. We have been discussing these things so often, that while in the discussion on the Budget general principles on which new taxation is based are referred to, one may not refer to detailed consideration of any particular tax: the whole policy of taxation as it is expressed in the Budget itself and the speech of the Finance Minister is relevant at the stage of General Discussions. That had been the practice I think for the last twenty-five years during which I have the honour to be a Member of this House.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: As I understand it, Sir, the general scheme of the Budget must include considerations of revenue, surplus or deficit, revenue and expenditure account and the overall deficit. So far as the revenue account is concerned, one would have to take into account the method of estimation, whether the revenue is over-estimated or under-estimated, whether the expenditure has been pitched too high, and, therefore, whether the size of the surplus or deficit is affected. Therefore, by and large, as I understand it, hon. Member would be within their rights in referring to the structure of the Budget. They might make observations in regard to how these deficits have arisen, whether there is a deficit at all, and then that leads on to the question of how generally it should be covered, what should be the plan by which, if at all, it has to be covered. Hon. Members may even take the view that it is not necessary to cover every deficit. They might have something to say about the division of taxation into direct and indirect. But I would agree with you, Sir, that they should not enter into too much detail in regard to particular schemes of taxation suggested, except by categories, direct or indirect, new taxes, new excises, old excises, and so on. It would not be right for them to refer to such and such slab of income, or such and such rate of excise duty, though it would be a matter germane to the discussion on the Finance Bill.

Acharya Kripalani: May I submit that these items are given as examples of the defects in the Budget. If we have followed the discussion in the other House all these things have been said there.

Shri Mohiuddin (Hyderabad): The financial and economic policy as enunciated by the Finance Minister for the next year should be the subject of discussion in the debate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have also been in this House—rather the predecessor of this House—for nearly twenty years. Of course it is open to any hon. Member to speak from his experience and he may not credit me with anything notwithstanding twenty years. But what I would say is this. I am only asking the hon. Members to consider this. I am aware that in the previous legislature we were talking of anything and everything from China to Peru at all stages including the Budget. But the hon. Speaker had thought it fit to say that greater emphasis ought to be laid at this stage on the Budget and Demands allocations of expenditure First, expenditure is considered by the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

House and then in the Finance Bill is considered the question how to meet that expenditure. The House has no right to increase any particular rate without prior sanction of the President and it is the business of the Finance Minister to get the same recommended to meet the expenditure. Generally, I would urge upon the House to lay greater emphasis on the method of expenditure over various items as they have an opportunity at a later stage to discuss the general method of how to raise this money. But if you want to utilise this opportunity only for saying how money has been provided for and not touch expenditure at all, this time of the Budget is, I feel, not properly utilised. I do not want to give a ruling that you ought not go into this matter now. We need not go into this matter in great detail as the details of the taxation and the various provisions of the Finance Bill will be discussed later on. The general ways and means position may be referred to inasmuch as it is relevant but greater emphasis will be laid on the quantum of expenditure and on the various items of expenditure as, otherwise, it will be saying only the same thing over and over again. This is not a ruling; this is only a direction.

Shri Natesan (Tiruvallur): On a point of information, I want to know this. At what stage can an hon Member bring forward to the notice of the House the grievances in his constituency? Supposing some scheme has got to be prepared and I want to bring something to the notice of the House, at what stage do I bring it? Is it now or is it during the discussion on the Finance Bill?

An Hon. Member: Now

Shri Dabhi (Kaira North) rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not going to answer any hypothetical question. (*Interruptions*) Order, order. I am calling upon the hon. Member, Acharya Kripalani, to proceed.

Acharya Kirpalani: Let us now examine some of the observations made by the Taxation Enquiry Commission in this connection and see whether due weight has been given to them in the present Budget. On page 149, Volume I, the Taxation Enquiry Commission says:

> "The fact that taxation increases the resourses available to the public sector by a significant draft on those available to the private sector does not, however, imply that taxation, even at high rates, reduces investment in the aggregate. If taxation goes to increase the volume of public investment, and not to swell administrative and non-development expenditure, total investment will be larger to the extent that additional public investment made possible by taxation takes place at the expense not of private investment but of consumption."

This means that to the extent that taxation helps in reducing the consumption, especially of luxury goods purchased outside India, it helps capital formation and does not hinder it.

Again on page 127, Volume I, the Taxation Enquiry Commission says that "the remuneration paid to the managing agents works out to nearly 14 per cent of the profits for the entire period of 1946-51. Managing agents received about one-half of accrued to the shareholders in dividends" The enormity of this can be realised when the number of managing agents and shareholders is kept in view. The report itself remarks: "While such levels of remuneration to managing agents affect both distributed and undistributed profits, the impact on the latter is likely to be more important." This shows that the enormous personal incomes of the managing agents come in the way of capital formation. Undistributed profits of the companies being the chief source of capital formation. This is confirmed by what the Taxation Enquiry Commission says:

"It appears that corporate savings provided a larger source than new subscriptions on the whole in the financing of industrial expansion during the post-war period including the new companies. In respect of companies, corporate savings were more important."

This shows that the impact of taxation on personal incomes has no relevance to capital formation to the extent that it is made out to be.

On page 134, Volume II, the Commission says: "Over and above the question of regulating the incidence of income-taxation within the income-tax paying class, an increase in the general level of direct taxation should contribute to a reduction in the large measure of inequality that exists as between income-tax payers in general and the mass of the population."

If the Government wanted a progressive policy of taxation, they should have given due consideration to this observation of the Commission.

Of course the Finance Minister says that "the current year's Budget proposals do not by any means cover all the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission but only such of them as have been found immediately practicable." His pickings and choosings give us a clear idea of the mind of the Government.

The recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission are integrated. One cannot pick and choose to suit one's convenience; nor would it be doing justice to the report if portions of the recommendations are accepted and other portions are rejected, as in the case of rebate on new plant.

More important than all these is what the Commission says about the Government efficiency and expenditure. It says on page 151, Volume I:

> "Public expenditure in India has been moving increasingly towards beneficient expenditure, but it cannot be said with equal certainty that it also is moving towards economy and efficiency."

For this very reason, the Commission recommended the setting up of high-powered bodies to enquire into the expenditure both in the Centre and in the States. Such a review of expenditure, I submit, may modify even some of the present recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission. Therefore, it serves no useful purpose for the Finance Minister to quote the authority of the Taxation Enquiry Commission for whatever he has found convenient.

The Taxation Enquiry Commission has recommended that taxation should both be widened and deepened. Yet, I am sorry to say that we see little trace of deepening, but there is ample evidence of widening. This has been done by increasing excise duties on a variety of articles that is confusing to the public. It is true that as the country moves towards greater production, customs duties will decrease and excise duties will increase. However, it must be remembered that while customs duties affect luxury goods and those that are used by the urban population, excise duties fall on all classes of people and the burden on the poor is proportionately more than on the rich. For instance, the present increase in the excise duty on coarse cloth, disproportionate as it is compared to that on fine cloth, will hit hard the masses. This will be done at a time when they are economically suffering as the prices of agricultural produce have been falling. Again, an increase in excise duty on sewing machines and their parts will adversely affect the small-scale industry. On the whole, the increase in excise duties will affect the middle classes and the poorer classes more than the richer classes.

Therefore, I say the present Budget is only slightly less orthodox in its approach than any previous Budget presented before this House since independence. This, of course, is no fault of the Finance Minister. How can the complexion of the Budget change unless there is a change in the shape of things, unless the system under which

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the country is governed and its economic pattern are changed? Gandhiji always said that he had no quarrel with the British except on the score of the administration they had created, which was bureaucratic and top-heavy and the turn they had given to our economic life by which the country was impoverished especially the villages, and their industries destroyed by foreign imports.

Here we are concerned with the economic pattern of our country. Even economists admit that the pattern of our ecnomy has remained the same. A very learned economist has coined a new phrase, 'backward economy in progress'. What this means, I do not know. However, I know that people have to suffer from the backwardness of our economy, but they do not feel the exhilaration of any progress.

Gandhiji wanted to change the pattern of our economic life. His object was to revise life in what were then 7 lakhs of villages in India. This could not be done merely on the basis of agriculture. It is, therefore, that even the abolition of the zamindari for which so much credit is taken by the Congress has not put fresh life in the Indian villages. Nor will a mere redistribution of land, whether by legislation or by *bhoodan* bring about the necessary revival of the Indian village. Shri Vinobha admits this. The reason is plain. No civilisation in the world has ever been built merely on agriculture. Even advanced agriculture requires a good bit of industry. Therefore, when Gandhiji talked of the revival of the village, he was talking in terms both of agriculture and industry. To implement this he had kept the *charkha* at the centre of the revival of the village. But, the modern educated Indian mind can think of an industrial revolution only in terms of what has happened in the West during the latter part of the 18th century and in the 19th century. That there can be an industrial revolution of any other pattern is unthinkable. That there can be an industrial revolution on the basis of decentralised industry, which will revive the village, they consider such an idea as reactionary. At best they consider it revivalist, putting back the hand of the clock. They cannot imagine that the centralised factory can be broken up through the use of electric power and the use of small machines and production can thus be decentralised.

Gandhiji wanted every village to be a production centre providing useful articles for at least the primary needs of the home and the village. Only excess production was to find a place in the market. This is the industrial revolution that Gandhiji envisaged. This is the industrial revolution suited for a populous country like India. The western pattern of industrialisation is not possible in India because the circumstances that were present in the West and which made that type of revolution possible are absent in India. Now, let us see what these circumstances were.

We know that the Industrial Revolution took place in countries with small population and they had their imperial possessions where they found extensive markets for their goods. It was also brought about at a time when the industrialists could exploit to the utmost labour at home through low wages and long hours of work, sweated labour, including that of women and children, and slum conditions of living. In the colonies the agriculturists were exploited to produce cheap food and raw material and also their industries were destroyed. Capital formation, under those circumstances, was easy because there were no labour laws and no social benefits for labour. There was no income-tax and super-tax. Even so, in industrial countries, throughout the 19th century and up till today capitalism has been kept up through war production. These conditions cannot be artificially reproduced in India unless it be through dictatorial suppression and violence in which millions of our people would perish.

Nor again is it possible for us to nationalise all big industries even if it were desirable. The reason is this. Experience has shown that the State

enterprises costs between 100 to 300 per cent. more than the private enterprise.

1 P.M.

State enterprises are again conducted more expensively than private enterprise. This is not the fault of anybody, because nationalised industries are conducted not by industral or commercial experts; they are organised by the Civil Service or by whatever name it is called at present; Civil Servants have no experience of industrial of commercial life. Just after Independence we were told that the Government would soon build up, in addition to the administrative cadre, an economic cadre for organising and managing nationalised industries. This has not been attempted. Rather, what we find is that the Administration, overburdened and inefficient as it is to meet the demands of its own job, is being constantly burdened with the work of industrial management. The result is that every nationalised industry more or less turns out to be a scandal.

Therefore, so far as the general public are concerned, if they distrust capitalist enterprise, they are also apprehensive of nationalised industry. In the later, they feel that their money is not being quite well spent. However, there is always an artificial fight going on between the private sector and public sector, and this artificial quarrel benefits both the parties. The capitalists always say that they are being overburdened by taxation and they denounce the Government, and the Government, is happy that the capitalists denounce them because to the unwary public it would appear that our Government is not in the leading strings of the capitalists. Both parties gain. This is a very good job at which they play. However, the real conflict is not between private industry and nationalised industry, but between centralised and decentralised industry.

However great be the industrial advance of our country, whether it is done through private enterprise or through the State, it would be impossible to shift our large and ever-increasing population to the cities and the factories and find work for them. It would be even foolish to do so, because even the West is recognising the moral, social, economic, political and cultural evils of over-centralisation and over-urbanisation. In many countries in the West there is a movement to co-ordinate industry and agriculture. The only healthy way of industrialising India and providing employment for millions of our unemployed, living in the villages and raising their standard of living, appears to be through decentralised industry spread out through our 6,00,000 villages—there were 7,00,000 before Partition and they are 6,00,000 now. With our population and with the electrification of the countryside and with the aid of small machines, this is possible and need not even diminish production.

But some kind of big industry is necessary for modern conditions. Therefore, Gandhiji said that all primary industrial needs of the villager must be met from decentralised industry. It is only thus that we can put new life in the Indian villages and make them again the centres of industry, education, art and culture; they were so before the advent of the British. This was Bapu's dream, and unless we work in that direction, our scheme of industrialisation, as the Five Year Plan has conclusively proved, may be able to increase production but will not be able to decrease unemployment and will not therefore raise the standard of living of the masses, who alone can consume increased production. Even today, when industrial production, has increased, a large proportion of our productive capacity is lying idle. Our centralised plants, we are told—as our friend Shri Tulsidas will bear me out—are working at 60 to 70 per cent. of their capacity, though there is great need of commodities of all sorts. Even so, we are at the mercy of the capitalists, whose sole object is private profit, as much of it as possible and in as short a time as possible. To expect the capitalists to play the game, in spite of the claim made by

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sampatidan, is to expect the impossible even in India, the land of miracles.

An Hon. Member: Try it.

Acharya Kirpalani: The result of our industrial progress so far has been revealed by a recent survey conducted in Calcutta and Delhi, which shows the differences in one year among persons better off, worse-off or nearly the same. The Delhi figures are: better off 10 per cent. worse off 52·2 per cent, very nearly the same 37·8 per cent. The Calcutta figures are: better of 10:6 per cent. worse off 62:2 per cent. about the same 27·2 per cent. Unless, therefore, we recognise the facts of the situation as clearly as Gandhiji did, all our plans are likely to go astray and our Budget will only be—if the Finance Minister will excuse my using the phrase—"accounting Budget" where the two sides of the ledger are comfortably balanced.

But it is asked: what about the help that is given to village and cottage industry? Whatever help is given cannot revive the village. Why? Because it is just like unemployment dole and the Ministries have themselves told us that they are giving this help as unemployment dole for a few years untill, through the big industry, employment is increased---a day dream, I suppose. Village industry can prosper under present conditions only if the spheres of big and small industries are separated and no interference is allowed. But our Minister of Commerce and Industry who is very happily back in our midst and adorns the Treasury Benches, in spite of his irrevocable resignation, has told us that there can be no division of spheres as between small industry and big industry. In passing, I may say that in no well-governed country the resignations of Ministers find place in the newspapers before actually they have materialised one way or the other. It appears to me that either there is some leakage in the Prime Minister's household or in the household of the Minister who chooses to offer his resignation. I am sorry I have to make these remarks in the absence of the hon. Minister; I thought the Budget at least was the occasion when the Minister of Commerce and Industry should be present. He has also laid down another proposition which is very wonderful. He says: why need we talk of exploitation? There is no exploitation, or rather, he says everywhere there is exploitation. Let us not talk of exploitation. Let us talk of co-existence. He has learned the phrase from his chief in the Government. Co-existence of big industry and small industry; co-existence of good and evil; co-existence of the lamb and the lion. He wants to bring about the Ram Rajya that was envisaged by Gandhiji. Whether the lion and the lamb will ever co-exist I say under the present regime the lamb will co-exist only in the belly of the lion.

Shri Gadgil: When they are too many, the belly will break.

Acharya Kirpalani: If this is what he, the Commerce and Industry Minister, wishes for, he could not have made a better proposition. The lion of the capitalist industry will welcome such co-existence.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): Every Budget has a purpose and in the fourth year of the Plan the pre-eminent purpose of the Budget has got to be the implementation of the Plan. I will therefore subject the Budget which is before us to a scrutiny from the point of view as to how the Plan has been implemented, what remains to be implemented and what are our aspirations. I find that out of a total budgeted outlay of Rs. 2,300 crores over the five years, an outlay of roughly Rs. 800 crores was incurred in the first three years of the Plan. In the fourth year, Rs. 550 and odd crores were budgeted for. Adding these figures, I find that about Rs. 950 crores remain to be incurred in the fifth year of the Plan. If past be any indication, my conclusion is that about Rs. 600 crores would be incurred, leaving a deficit of about Rs. 300 crores to Rs. 350 crores over the targeted figure of Rs. 2,300 crores. I do not consider that as a bad performance, consider-

ing that our Plan came to be implemented much earlier than the Plan was really before us. I should therefore like to say here that the Finance Minister and the country deserve congratulations of every one concerned on this progress of the Plan.

Now, out of a total investment of about Rs. 1,400 crores in four years, the investment content of which is of the order of Rs. 1,000 crores, what the country wants to know is, in what way are these various Plans over which Rs. 1,000 crores has been invested helping the country. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that all this Rs. 1,000 crores in the public sector is very well and properly invested, but what I want to know is whether this huge investment has already begun to yield results. I would therefore suggest particularly when we are on the eve of the next Five Year Plan, that the Finance Minister should compile a brief statement showing as to what are these new projects which have come into being in the first Five Year Plan, what are the amounts that have been invested in them, what is the capital at charge, what is the yield that the Exchequer is getting, what is the total production that the country is getting and what are the other benefits that are accruing to the people. I am not saying this just in a spirit of wanting more and more information from the Finance Minister, but I am saying that there is a persistent demand from every one with whom you talk and who is anxious to know as to in what way this huge investment of more than Rs. 1,000 crores, which will be about Rs. 1,500 crores in five years, has actually yielded concrete results to the benefit of the community.

While I am satisfied, as I stated, with the progress of the Plan, I must say that its impact on the unemployment situation has not been very visible. From a statement that was made at a meeting of the National Development Council in November, 1954, it was disclosed that reports received by Centre from Part A States indicated that the employment situation had actually deteriorated, while in most Part B States either there had been no change or there was some deterioration. What does "some deterioration" in employment situation mean? It may mean one of two things: either the existing level of employment has not been maintained or that although there has been some improvement in the total employment, the additions to our population every year have not been absorbed. Whatever may be the position, the fact remains that this huge investment of about Rs. 1,000 crores—I am talking of the net investment in the public sector—and of the same order in the private sector,—I do not mean by private sector only the industrial sector but also the entire non-government sector—this total net development investment of Rs. 2,000 crores has had no visible impact on our unemployment situation. That leaves me in some disquite. I would very much like the Finance Minister to devote some time and study the various items on which expenditure has been incurred with a view to find out and assess—at least this will become more important in the context of our next Five Year Plan—as to which are the sectors where investment would proportionately yield larger employment results.

When I say that there has been no visible impact on the unemployment situation, I must admit that qualitatively there must have been some beneficial effect on our unemployment situation because when I go to the community project which is in my constituency I find that there is less of seasonal unemployment and that there is less of under-employment. But quantitatively it would seem—and it is clear from the reports of Part A and Part B States that the impact has not been there and therefore the urgency of finding out as to what are the lines on which investment will cause greater employment.

The Finance Minister, if I remember aright, said that in the next ten years we have to find employment for at least 24 million hands Considering that very little emoloyment has

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been found in the past four years, although an investment of Rs. 2,000 crores has been incurred, I am sure a good deal of research will have to be done as to how the unemployment situation can be tackled. It may be that investment will have to be of a much higher order. There are distinguished economists in the country who think that in order to make any impression on our unemployment situation, development expenditure on a much vaster scale has to be undertaken, but, side by side, it may also be possible that, by some shift, some change in the sectors where investment has to be incurred, we may be able to improve the situation. When I consider this, I am a bit disappointed to see that as far as governmental expenditure is concerned it has lagged behind substantially in exactly those items which, in my opinion, are employment-giving. For example, the Government's investment in the Machine Tools Factory which was to be of the order of Rs. 1·9 crores remained only Rs. 98 lakhs in 1951-52. In the next year it again fell short by about Rs. 40 lakhs. In 1953-54 it fell short by about a crore of rupees and the same story was repeated in the year 1954-55. The position of the iron and steel plant for which Rs. 1·7 crores was budgeted in 1952-53 is even worse because only Rs. 10 lakhs were spent and that too on preparing a blue-print. A sum of Rs. 10 crores was supposed to be invested in 1954-55 and I am doubtful whether even a pie has been invested.

The other items which might have been employment-generating are community development projects, industrial housing schemes, loans and rehabilitation to displaced persons. The Government is giving grants to the States for these. Here too, the grants which the Government gives are not being utilised fully by the State Governments. In 1952-53 out of Rs. 6 crores only Rs. 3 crores was utilised in community development. In 1953-54 out of Rs. 11 crores only Rs. 3·8 crores was utilised. In 1954-55 out of about Rs. 12 crores only Rs. 8 crores was utilised. In the case of industrial housing schemes out of about Rs. 5 crores in 1953-54 only Rs. 2·5 crores was utilised. In 1954-55 out of Rs. 6 crores only Rs. 3·5 crores was utilised. In the case of displaced persons, the situation was a little better, but even there the amounts fell short.

The Revenue Minister is mumbling something. May I know what he is saying? I should like to reply to him.

Sardar Hukam Singh: He may be appreciating your point.

Shri Bansal: I would like to know where are the bottle-necks? When the finance is made available by the Central Government to the State Governments and for their industrial developmental schemes, why are funds not being utilised? Are the bottle-necks due to lack of proper administration, technical personnel or of financial control? I do not know what are the reasons. But, we have heard of a report, the famous Chanda Report. I think there were a number of reports. I do not know what has happened to those reports and I would very much like the Finance Minister to take the House into confidence as to what happened to those reports of Mr. Chanda, to what extent if any, they met the situation, and if they did, to what extent they are being implemented.

Sir, I was recently in the headquarters of my constituency. There I was told by the Sub-divisional Officer that a certain amount has to be spent by him within a period of a month. I asked him: "What is the matter?" He said: "We have just now received a letter from the State Government saying that so much amount has been allotted to our district for drinking water schemes and this amount must be spent before the 31st March; otherwise it will lapse." This he told me on the 4th or 5th of March and he was rushing about utilising that amount by any means possible.

Dr. N. B. Khare (Gwalior): Drinking wine also instead of water?

Shri Bansal: Well I think, you have more experience of drinking wine. I am content if my people get drinking water because in my constituency we do not have even drinking water.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may address in third person.

Dr. N. B. Khare: I am not offended; I am a sport.

Shri Bansal: Now, Sir, I will come to the revenue budget. The tendency of the Finance Minister to over-estimate the expenditure and under-estimate the revenue has been going on from year to year and the same appears to be the case this year also. If I go as far back as 1948-49 I find the budget was a deficit Budget of Rs. 2 crores but ultimately it turned out to be a surplus Budget of Rs. 50 crores. In the next year it was a surplus Budget of Rs. 49 lakhs but it turned out to be a surplus Budget of Rs. 33 crores. In the next year again it was a surplus of Rs. 71 lakhs but the Budget turned out to be a surplus of Rs. 60 crores. In 1951-52 the surplus was Rs. 26 crores but it ultimately turned out to be Rs. 128 crores. As there were some fortuitous circumstances in 1951-52 I will not hold that out as an example here. In 1952-53 the surplus was Rs. 3 crores which turned out to be Rs. 38 crores. In 1953-54 the surplus was Rs. 48 lakhs but it turned out to be Rs. 8 crores and if you take into account the amount that we did not receive from Pakistan—Rs. 9 crores—the surplus actually was Rs. 17·50 crores. Last year, that is, 1954-55 the deficit was to be of Rs. 15 crores. In the revised estimates it is a deficit of Rs. 5 crores. If we exclude from this the amount that we have not received from Pakistan, it means the Budget has just been balanced as far as the revised estimates go. But, I am sure, when the actual accounts come we will find a surplus even in the current year.

The Finance Minister has estimated a deficit of about Rs. 30 crores in the next year's Budget. Apart from the fact that some of the items of expenditure have been over-estimated I believe that some of the items of revenue have been definitely under-estimated. One of them is the new excise on cloth which has been budgeted. There may be a number of other items where there has been an under-estimation on the one hand and over-estimation on the other.

I fully endorse the Finance Minister's enunciation of policy that it is a prudent principle to meet as much of the current expenditure as possible from current taxation. In fact, I believe that it would be a bad day when we have to rely on deficit budgets as far as current expenditure and current revenues are concerned. I would like to know whether Government have come to any final conclusion as to what is current expenditure. Two years ago, that is, in the last year's Budget, the Finance Minister took four items, namely, industrial housing, local works, Gadgil Committee report and compensation to displaced persons and distributed them over a period of 15 years. I think that is a very wholesome principle. I want to know whether there are not many more such items in the revenue budget. Of course, they are of a developmental nature. But, are they not also of a nature that they can be taken to the capital budget. One of the items here is, subsidy to the ship-building industry: Rs. 60 lakhs. I do not know how this subsidy of Rs. 60 lakhs can go to the revenue budget and how this can be called current expenditure. Similarly, there are other items which at present are charged to the revenue budget: developmental schemes, overseas communications services Rs. 16·3 lakhs; aviation Rs. 49·5 lakhs, etc. I have not been able to scrutinise this entire list and big budget. I should have imagined that still there will be a large number of items which could perhaps properly be taken to the capital budget. By doing that, the size of our revenue budget could be decreased proportionately, with the result, that as far as the next year's budget is concerned, I am definitely of the view that there would not be much deficit left and there would

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not be any need to impose these extra imposts.

My suggestion, therefore, to the Finance Minister would be to appoint a Committee of this House to scrutinise as to which items legitimately belong to current expenditure and which items could be taken to the capital budget. I know that the Finance Minister has been consulting the Auditor-General in regard to certain items. I would very much like that a Committee of this House be appointed to scrutinise as to which items legitimately belong to the revenue side and which items could be taken to the capital side. After all, we are entering into a new phase of our planning and this thing will be of the utmost importance.

The urgency of this suggestion is further heightened by the fact that the Taxation Inquiry Commission has come to the conclusion that we have now reached a stage where even the essentials of life to the community will have to be taxed. Perhaps, the Finance Minister has already taken a step in taxing the essentials to the life of the community. But, the Taxation Inquiry Commission had definitely stated that there would be justification for taxing the essentials to the life of the community only in the interests of developmental expenditure. They have not suggested this kind of taxation in order to meet current expenditure. I do not want to quote extensively; I will just read out a few sentences from here. They say:

> "Extension of taxation to necessaries appears unavoidable if significant results by way of diversion of resources for advancing public investments are to be secured."

So, I take it that what they meant was that taxation of necessaries can be justified only for the purpose of meeting the developmental expenditure of Government.

As far as revenue expenditure is concerned, the Taxation Inquiry Commission have another very wholesome suggestion to make. They say that the need for the utmost restraint on Government in non-developmental expenditure can hardly be over-emphasised. Besides, during a phase of intensive development effort, when the targets in terms of expenditure also assume a certain significance, there is likely to be, even within the developmental sector of expenditure some loss in effectiveness and possibly room for economy and avoidance of waste. Therefore, they say that a very high-powered Committee should be appointed to go into this question. I will not labour this point further because you have already rung the bell. I shall only take five minutes more to finish.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is intended to indicate that there remains one minute only. I will give him two minutes.

Shri Bansal: I fully agree with the Finance Minister that no retrenchment is possible in our present state of economic development. I do not believe in retrenchment at all. But, is it necessary to go on adding to our services without any regard to expenditure? Whenever you attend a governmental committee,—I am used to attending governmental conferences for the last 10 years—formerly you saw only one or two officers and one or two Assistants in the back rows. Nowadays, whenever you go to a conference, you find as many officers with their Assistants and huge paraphernalia as there are Members attending the conference.

Shri D. D. Pant: (Almora Distt.-North-East): Because they are doing real work.

Shri Bansal: What is happening is that the officers and their subordinates are increasing in geometrical proportion to the developmental expenditure. I think there is good scope for some economy there, and for their absorption in some more developmental activity.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri: (Azamgarh Distt.-East *cum* Ballia Distt.-West): Does it not solve the problem of unemployment?

Shri Bansal: I come to the taxation proposals. One of the proposals is some changes in the excise duty on cloth. I am sure this is going to hit the poor man very hard. I am glad that the Finance Minister has already realised it and has made some announcement in the Upper House. I am not worried as to the place where he made the announcement, so long as he has made a sound announcement. What I am disturbed at is that even within 15 days of the framing of the Budget proposals, the Government have had to come out with two Press statements revising the Budget proposals. I am one of those who believe that whenever a mistake has been committed, the mistake must be rectified at the earliest. I am in fact glad that the Finance Minister has taken that step. But, what disappoints me and realy upsets me is the reason behind making these changes. In the Press Communique which has come out declaring that hand-made paper has been exempted from this excise duty and similarly in the case of sewing machine parts made by hand, the reason given by the Government is that it has been brought to the notice of the Government that there is a small-scale industry of considerable size manufacturing spare parts of sewing machines in the State of Punjab and elsewhere. In the fifth year of the Plan, the Government did not know that this industry is existing in the country. The less said about this kind of planning the better.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): Similarly in the case of handmade paper.

Shri Bansal: Yes. Government's attention was invited to the fact that even in hand-made paper electricity was consumed. Even here, it came to their notice. One hand-made paper factory happened to be sealed in Wardha and then it came to their notice that this process was being followed in the manufacture of handmade paper. I am sure Government should have information when they are levying an excise duty as to what are the industries, what are the products, what are the processes, where they are manufactured and who are manufacturing before imposing these duties.

Really it does not show the Government of India in a very favourable light by their admitting these very elementary facts which ought to have been known to the huge Development Wing which is attached to the Commerce and Industry Ministry. It may be that other Ministries are not consulted when the Budget proposals are framed. I am not suggesting that this Ministry or that Ministry should be consulted, but what must be kept in views....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I gave him two minutes.

Shri Bansal: May I finish this point only.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. I find it difficult to control hon. Members here. They are taking a lot of time. Another hon. Member took as many as 50 minutes. This hon. Member took more than the allotted time. Therefore, I am appealing to hon. Members. There are a number of hon. Members whose names have been given to me from various groups, and therefore hon. Members who speak will have one eye on the clock and the other eye on the Chair.

Shri Bansal: I will conclude my point in one minute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All hon. Members are under the impression that every aspect of the Budget ought to be touched by every hon. Member. The last point is taken up when there is only one minute left. It is a very interesting point, but it will take a lot of time.

Shri Bansal: I will finish my point and sit down. I will not take much time.

What I am trying to point out is that the poorer section of the people will be affected by some of these duties, particularly the duty on coarse cloth and even sewing machines which are

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being used by a lot of refugee women. In fact, the Government of India are themselves giving grants for supplying sewing machines on cheap terms to the refugee women. It will also affect the export trade of the country. There has been a tendency in recent years for India to export more and more manufactured goods, and unless we see to it that our manufactured goods which are entering the export market are not hampered unnecessarily, we will lose.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): Excise duties are not imposed on exports.

Shri Bansal: I know that. It is a very elementary thing which I am supposed to know, Mr. Minister. But what I am going to suggest is that would place a burden on internal production. You cannot help passing on a part of that burden to the export.

Dr. N. B. Khare *rose*—

Some Hon. Members: Hindi.

Some Hon. Members: English please.

डा० एन० बी खरे : अच्छा भाई । आज मैं हिन्दी में भाषण करना चाहता हूं । मेरी तबियत आज हिन्दी पर आ गयी है और इसी से मैं शुरुआत करूंगा । अब यह अर्थ संकल्प है या अर्थ संकट है, मैं नहीं जानता । मेरी राय में यह अर्थ संकल्प नहीं है, बल्कि अर्थ संकट है ।

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री : ऐसा नहीं है ।

डा० एन० बी० खरे : इसलिए मैं भी इस संकल्प पर या संकट के ऊपर अपने तुच्छ विचार थोड़े बहुत व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं । मैं सैंकुलरवादी नहीं हूं, पुरोगामी नहीं हूं, मुझे समझा जाता है कि मैं प्रतिक्रियावादी हूं, धर्मवादी हूं, प्रगति पराङ्मुख हूं और जाने क्या क्या हूं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (जिला बनारस-मध्य) : इसमें भी क्या सन्देह है ?

डा० एन० बी० खरे : हिन्दू भी हूं और ब्राह्मण भी हूं । "हिन्दू" के लिए मेरे दिल में हमदर्दी है, किसी के लिए घृणा या द्वेष नहीं है, लेकिन "हिन्दू" के लिए हमदर्दी है, इसको अगर बुरा माना जाता हो तो भले ही बुरा माना जाय, मुझे इसकी पर्वाह नहीं और मैं तो यही कहूंगा :

"अगर हमदर्दीए हिन्दू निशानी कुफ्र की ठहरी,
मुझे वो कुफ्र दंता जा, मेरा ईमान लेता जा ।"

मुझे इस बात की पर्वाह नहीं । इसलिए मैं अपना भाषण शुरू करने के पहले हिन्दू हूं, ब्राह्मण हूं और दुर्गा देवी की प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं और वह प्रार्थना मैं अपनी भाषा में इन दो फिकरों में करूंगा :

"दुर्गे दुर्घट भारी तुजविण संसारी
अनाथ नाथे अंबे करुणा विस्तारी ।"

हे, दुर्गा देवी, तेरी मदद के बिना इस संसार में काम करना बड़ा कठिन है, इसलिए तू अपनी करुणा का हस्त मेरी तरफ बढ़ा, ऐसी मेरी प्रार्थना है । मैं समझता हूं कि जैसी प्रार्थना मैंने की, वैसी ही प्रार्थना हमारे चिंतामणि वित्त मंत्री ने भी दुर्गा देवी से की होगी, क्योंकि जो कर जांच समिति नियुक्त हुई है और उसने जो सिफारिश की है वह दुर्गा देवी है । दुर्गा देवी की आप हम सब जानते हैं कि दस भुजाएं होती हैं और जैसे दुर्गा देवी के दसों हाथों में दस शस्त्र होते हैं जिनके द्वारा वह दुष्टों का संहार करती है और निर्बलों की रक्षा करती है उसी प्रकार वह सब सोलह भुजा उस कर जांच समिति की दुर्गा देवी ने हमारे वित्त मंत्री को सौंप दी....

Shri Bogawat (Ahmednagar South): Is he speaking on the Budget or something else?

डा० एन० बी० खरे : Yes, yes. I am speaking on the Budget. Wait.

वैसे ही हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने किया कि सब तरह से अपनी दसों भुजाएं बढ़ा कर और हाथ में कैंची लेकर खींसे उतारना शुरू कर दिया

हैं । अब तो आप समझेंकि मैं क्या कह रहा हूं। He does not even know introduction. अब वित्त मंत्री बेचारे बड़ी आफत में हैं, मुझे उन पर करुणा आती है कि वह ऐसे हैं कि जैसे एक पति की दो पत्नी होती हैं और दोनों को उसको संतुष्ट रखना पड़ता है । श्री देशमुख की भी ठीक उसी प्रकार दो पत्नी हैं, एक पत्नी तो प्राइवेट सैक्टर है और दूसरी पत्नी पब्लिक सैक्टर है जो जरा थोड़ी जवान है जब कि पहली पत्नी अधेड उम् की है । होता यह है कि जो जवान पत्नी है वह उनके भूरे बालों से खेलती है.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: By the time the hon. Member comes regularly to the Budget, the time will be over.

डा० एन० बी० खरे : जो अधेड उम् की है वह दुर्बल है और अपनी ओर पति की उदासीनता देखकर कुंठित हो जाती है और गुस्से में आकर अपने बच्चों की खाल भी छील डालती है, ऐसा ही इस बजट में माना गया है, ऐसा मेरा कहना है ।

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री : ठीक बात है ।

डा० एन० बी० खरे : फिर यह करने का वैसा बहाना भी होना ही चाहिए, तो हमको जिसको कि पंचवर्षीय योजना कहते हैं उसकी भंग पिला दी गयी है और आप सब जानते हैं कि भंग पीने से क्या होता है ।

या मैल मिटे तन तेज बढ़े, दे रंग भंग का लोटा
या हाथ बढ़े, जी छोटा ॥

उधर तो उनको पंचवर्षीय प्लान रूपी भंग पिला दी है और इधर उन्होंने लूटमार शुरू कर दी है । वह फाइव इयर प्लान जो बना है वह कब सक्सैसफुल होगा और कब हम वह सब्ज बाग देखेंगे, कोई नहीं कह सकता और वह सब बहुत दूर है लेकिन प्लान तो उसका है, तो आज दुनिया में जो आर्थिक संकट छाया हुआ है, और बेकारी फैली हुई है उसको नष्ट करना चाहिए, उस दिशा में कुछ काम तो करना चाहिए लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि कुछ नहीं हो रहा है । प्लान दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ते जाते हैं और उनके साथ ही बेकारी भी बढ़ती जाती है, यह बात सरकारी आंकड़ों से स्वयं सिद्ध है और इसलिये मैंने शुरू में ही कहा है कि यह जो अर्थ संकल्प है यह बहुत निराशाजनक है और यह तो एक गड्ढे में जाने की तरकीब है, यह मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूं ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अनाज की जो स्थिति जरा सुधर गयी, तो उसका बड़ा ढोल पीटा जाता है कि यह हमने किया है । खैर, यह किस ने किया प्रकृति ने किया है, ईश्वर ने किया है या आपने किया है, मुझे इसमें जाने की जरूरत नहीं है लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी कहा गया है कि गेंहूं विदेशों से मंगाया जायगा, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब हमारी अन्न की स्थिति अच्छी हो गयी है तो गेंहूं बाहर से क्यों मंगाया जायगा ? शक्कर भी विदेश से मंगाई जाती है, मैं पूछूं ऐसा क्यों ?

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री : घी भी बाहर से आ रहा है ।

डा० एन० बी० खरे : जी हां । हमारे उद्योग और कारखाने हालांकि पूरा काम नहीं करते हैं, तब भी कपास, सूत, सीमेंट और जूट आदि का उत्पादन बढ़ गया है । ६० कारखानों के वास्ते परमिट एंप्लाई किया गया है और २२६ कारखानों ने अपनी पूंजी की वृद्धि करने के लिए दरख्वास्तें दी हैं, यह सब अच्छा है और स्वागत योग्य है लेकिन इतना होने पर भी हम देखते हैं कि देश में बेकारी निरंतर बढ़ती जाती है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती, अर्थ मंत्री इसको समझा देंगे, ऐसा मेरा उनसे निवेदन है । इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि इस उत्पादन वृद्धि का कोई महत्व नहीं है, उसका महत्व तो तभी होगा जब हमारी जनता की क्रय शक्ति परचेजिंग पावर बढ़ेगी, वह बढ़ी नहीं है, चीजें पैदा होती हैं लेकिन लोगों के पास आज खरीदने के लिए पैसा नहीं है. इसलिए यह सब मामला बेकार है और मैं

[डा० एन० बी० खर्रे]

सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारा जो स्टर्लिंग रिजर्व है उसमें तीन, चार साल में १५२ करोड़ रु० का घाटा आ गया है, वैसे आप कहते हो कि आयात हमारा बढ़ रहा है । यह लक्षण आर्थिक प्रगति का नहीं है, अगर हो तो मुझे समझा दिया जाय आंकड़ों से मालूम होता है कि पिछले साल के खर्च में ११ करोड़ की बचत हुई है, लेकिन यह बचत जो हुई है वह कुछ खर्च में कमी हुई है इसलिये बचत नहीं हुई है बल्कि जो डेवलपमेंट प्राजेक्ट्स थे विकास के काम थे वे पूरे पूरे हाथ में नहीं लिये गये, बल्कि अधूरे छोड़ दिये गये हैं, इसीलिए यह बचत मालूम होती है । यह बचत झूठी है । इस वर्ष मेरा विचार है कि २० करोड़ रु० के घाटे का अन्दाज है । इस लिये हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने इनकम टैक्स को बढ़ा दिया । इस इनकम टैक्स के बढ़ाने से मेरा अन्दाज है कि इनकम ५ करोड़ ७५ लाख बढ़ेगी । लेकिन अगर इस के अनुसार आपत्ति केवल बड़े लोगों पर आती अर्थात् सूपर टैक्स पर इस का असर पड़ता तो मुझे कोई परवाह नहीं थी, लेकिन इस से जो आपत्ति मध्यम श्रेणी के लोगों पर आती है उस से मुझे दुःख है ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कुछ ऐसे उद्योग हैं जिन को आप परदेशों से मुकाबला करने के लिये सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं, लेकिन जिन को आप सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं उन्हों पर आप एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा रहे हैं, यह कहां तक न्यायसंगत है ?

श्री डी० डी० पन्त : एक हाथ से देते हैं, दूसरे हाथ से लेते हैं ।

डा० एन० बी० खर्रे : फिर मैं कह रहा हूं कि बजट भर में व्यापारियों की परवाह है, मिलमालिकों की परवाह है, लेकिन आम जनता पर क्या गुजर रही है इस की कोई सुनवाई ही नहीं होती । मैं पूछता हूं उस के वास्ते क्या हो रहा है ? जो जरूरी चीजें हैं जैसे ऊनी कपड़े, सिलाई की मशीनें, बिजली के पंखे, बिजली के रोशनी वाले बल्ब, बैटरियां, सब तरह का कागज, नयूजप्रिंट को छोड़ कर, वार्निश पेंट, इन सब पर १० परसेन्ट एक्साइज बढ़ा दिया गया है । इस से तो मध्यम श्रेणी के लोगों का जीवन भी दुर्लभ हो जायेगा ।

शक्कर के ऊपर जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी २ रु० १२ आ० प्रति हंडरवेट थी उस को अब बढ़ा कर ५ रु० १० आ० कर दिया गया है । इस का कारण क्या बताते हैं ? शक्कर की खपत इस से कम होगी इस लिये बढ़ाते हैं । मतलब यह है कि गरीब लोग शक्कर न खा सकें । अगर यही आप का सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न है तो आप को ऐसा कहने में शर्म आनी चाहिये । इस को ही समाजवाद कहना आप को शोभा नहीं देता ।

इस के बाद आप देखिये कि गरीब लोग जो कपड़ा पहनते हैं उस पर भी एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा दी गई है । इस सब को करने से यह होगा कि आप का २० करोड़ का घाटा जो है उस में से २१ करोड़ की पूर्ति हो जायेगी लेकिन फिर भी ६ करोड़ का घाटा तो बना ही रहेगा । यह सब जो किया गया है उस से जनता को बहुत नुक्सान होगा ।

हमारे मुल्क में तो फाइव इअर प्लैन चल रहा है वह सिर्फ अमरीका के लोगों को धोखा देने के लिये है ताकि उन की मदद मिलती रहे । और इसी लिये अर्थ मंत्री के भाषण के दिन अमरीका के बहुत से प्रतिनिधि आ कर गॉलरी में बैठे हुए थे । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम को किसी मुल्क के ऊपर नहीं निर्भर करना चाहिये । जब कोई देश किसी दूसरे देश पर निर्भर करता है तो उस से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है । मैं आप को बतलाता हूं कि शिवाजी के गुरु स्वामी रामदास ने इस बारे में क्या कहा है । यह मराठी में है :

"जो दुसऱ्यावरी विश्वासला त्याचा कार्यभाग बुडाला जो आपणची कष्टत गेला तोचि भला।"

अर्थात् जो दूसरों का विश्वास करके उस पर निर्भर करता है उस का घर डूब जाता है और जो स्वयम् कष्ट कर के कार्य करता है वही सफल होता है । इस से हमारी गवर्नमेन्ट को सबक लेना चाहिये ।

परदेश से अनाज मंगाया जा रहा है, खास कर बरमा से मंहगा चावल मंगाया गया जिस के लिये मैं ने पिछले साल कहा था कि यह रफी, रौफ और रशीद की कान्स्पिरेसी है कि ९३ रु० प्रति टन ज्यादा दे कर ६ लाख टन चावल वहां से मंगाया गया । इस के लिये श्री एस० एन० अग्रवाल ने मेरी खिल्ली उड़ाई थी पर कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया था । इस तरह हमारे मुल्क को घाटा हुआ करता है और उस घाटे को हमारे अर्थ मंत्री कहते हैं कि हम कैपिटल एक्स्पेन्डिचर में डाल देंगे । यह चीज सराहनीय नहीं है । इस को खत्म कर देना चाहिये ।

फिर ६ करोड रुपया सालाना हमारे देश में कर्जे के भुगतान की रकम पाकिस्तान से आनी चाहिये लेकिन वह अब तक नहीं आई है, पता नहीं आयेगी भी या नहीं । उस पर भी हम करार करते जाते हैं उन से, गले मिलते हैं और मजे लेते हैं ।

इस के बाद हमें बड़ा दुःख यह मालूम होता है कि हमारे इस देश में हालांकि वह गरीब है, लेकिन फिर भी उस के विस्तार के माफिक उस की सेना नहीं है, नेवी नहीं है और वायु सेना भी नहीं है । इस को बढ़ाना चाहिये । लेकिन बजट में इस के लिये कुछ नहीं है । कहा जाता है कि आज एटम बम और हाइड्रोजन बम बन गये हैं उस के सामने सेना क्या करेगी ? लेकिन मैं इस में विश्वास नहीं करता । हम कोई संसार की रक्षा के ठेकेदार नहीं हैं । आज अणु शक्ति है, हाइड्रोजन शक्ति है, लेकिन मुझे अपने धर्म से प्रेम है और अपने धर्म में विश्वास भी है । इस लिये मुझे इन सब शक्तियों से भय नहीं लगता है यह मैं स्पष्ट कहता हूं । सरकार को अपने को बचाने का जिस तरह से भी हो पूरा प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। इस में कमी नहीं होनी चाहिये । अगर इस के लिये और भी कर लिया जाय तो मैं देने को तैयार हूं ।

आप देखिये कि पाकिस्तान से रोज रोज समझौते होते हैं, लेकिन अभी पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुओं की निकासी जारी है । अगर इस पर सरकार ध्यान नहीं देती तो मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यह चीज चलती ही जायेगी । जब सन् १९४० में मैं हिन्दू महासभा का अध्यक्ष था तब मैं ने सरकार की तवज्जह दिलाई थी । मैं ने दिसम्बर, १९४० में कहा था कि आज पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान की जो हालत है वह पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की भी होने वाली है अगर इस की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता । लेकिन उस वक्त लोगों ने और हिन्दुस्तान के प्रेस ने मुझे कम्यूनलिस्ट कहा था । पर पाकिस्तान से निकासी तो रुकी नहीं, मुझे भले ही खूब गाली मिली । मैं आज भी गाली सुनने के लिये मुस्तैद बैठा हूं और गाली देने के लिये भी । वह निकासी अभी तक नहीं बन्द हुई है, पता नहीं सरकार इस के लिये क्या सोचती है । मालूम नहीं हमारी सरकार करार ही करती जायेगी, क्रिकेट ही खेलती जायेगी या और कुछ भी करेगी । लानत है उस पर ।

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री : किस पर ?

डा० एन० बी० खरे : ऐसा करने वालों पर ।

फिर कल बताया गया हमें कि सरकार के हाथ मजबूत करने के वास्ते सब प्रकार से कान्स्टिट्यूशन बदला जा सकता है । मैं जानता हूं कि मानव का जन्म पहले हुआ और मानव ने विधान का निर्माण किया, इस लिये मैं उस में तरमीम करने के विरुद्ध नहीं हूं, लेकिन तरमीम कैसी ? उचित अनुचित तो सोचना चाहिये, लेकिन यह नहीं देखा जाता । मैं कोई लम्बा भाषण नहीं देना चाहता लेकिन इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि आज हमारी सरकार जनता के वास्ते न्यायाधीश, पंच और जल्लाद तीनों साथ ही होना चाहती है । ईश्वर ऐसी सरकार से हमें बचावे । आज वह तानाशाह बन गई है, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है । अगर

[डा० एन० बी० खरे]

ऐसा हुआ तो फिर हमारे जान माल की खैर नहीं है इस दुनियां में । और अगर ऐसा हुआ तो क्या यह रामराज्य होगा ? यह हरामराज्य हो जायेगा, इतना ध्यान रक्खो । कल हम से कहा गया कि इस में क्या है अगर हम तरमीम भी लायें तो :

"ईशा वास्य मिदं सर्वं"

ठीक है, लेकिन इस का मतलब क्या है ? कहते हैं कि भावना देने की है, हड़पने की नहीं है । मैं आप को दूसरा संस्कृत श्लोक सुना सकता हूं :

"अय निजः परो वेति गणना लघुचेतसां
उदार चरितानान्तु वसुधेव कुटुम्बकम् ।"

अगर आप के दिल में तंगदिली नहीं है, आप का दिल वसीअ है तो आप सारी दुनियां को अपना कुटुम्ब मानेंगे । लेकिन क्या इस का यह अर्थ निकला कि दुनियां के सारे लोगों की चीज हमारी चीज हो गई ? ऐसा नहीं हो सकता ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कम्यूनिस्टों से कहा जाता है कि तुम हमेशा रशिया की तरफ देखते हो । हां, देखते हैं । मैं कम्यूनिस्ट नहीं हूं, न मैं कम्यूनिस्ट होना ही चाहता हूं, लेकिन यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप भी तो रशिया की तरफ देखते हैं । आप ने आन्ध्र के एलेक्शन्स में प्रवदा का एक्स्ट्रैक्ट कोट किया । रशिया ने आप की तारीफ की थी इस लिये आप ने उस को कोट किया । तो जब आप रशिया की तरफ देखते हैं तो आप दूसरों का नाम इस के लिये नहीं ले सकते हैं । इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज कम्यूनिस्ट और कांग्रेस दोनों में होड़ लगी हुई है कि कौन रशिया की ओर ज्यादा देखे । बात क्या हो गई है, मैं ने कल देखा कि कांग्रेस, कम्यूनिस्ट और सोशलिस्ट दूसरों को कम्यूनल कह रहे थे । लेकिन तीनों ही हमारी जनता पर आघात करते हैं । इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वक्त आयेगा जब न समाजवाद चलेगा, न कांग्रेसवाद चलेगा और न कम्यूनिस्टवाद चलेगा, बल्कि अगर यही हालत रही तो मुल्क में विप्लववाद चलेगा ।

इस सरकार का ध्यान भ्रष्टाचार की तरफ बिल्कुल नहीं है । मैं इस का उदाहरण देता हूं । उत्तर प्रदेश में बड़ी बड़ी कीमतों की मोटर कारें फार ए सांग बेची गईं । पंजाब की पब्लिक एंकाउन्ट्स कमेटी में गड़बड़ी हुई, सौराष्ट्र में भी इसी तरह से गड़बड़ी हुई । केन्द्र में भी ऐसा ही हुआ । आसाम में भी हुआ । मध्य प्रदेश में तो चीफ मिनिस्टर पर चारों तरफ से बौछारें पड़ रही हैं । परसों नेहरू जी की मीटिंग में एक लाख हैंडबिल बांटे गये और हमारे प्रेजिडेन्ट साहब जब कंट्रोलर और आडिटर जेनरल के दफ्तर की बिल्डिंग का उद्घाटन करने गये तो उन्होंने कहा था :

"It is essential that every rupee we spend is properly accounted for."

और हमारे वाइस प्रेजिडेन्ट जो हैं वह बोलते हैं :

"Not to shrink from truth for fear of offending men in high places."

लेकिन इस का परिणाम क्या हुआ ? कुछ भी नहीं । करप्शन पूरी तरह चल रहा है और जो ऐसे बड़े बड़े आदमियों के उद्गार हैं उनकी कीमत इतनी ही मानी जाती है जैसे कि अजागलास्तन । इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की गड़बड़ चलेगी नहीं, ऐसी तानाशाही चलेगी नहीं । मैं इसी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिये यहां बोला हूं और आप ने मुझे समय दिया इस लिये आप का शुक्रगुजार हूं ।

2 P.M.

श्री हेडा (निजामाबाद): आय व्यय का ब्यौरा हमारे सामने है । हर साल की भांति इस साल भी हम देखते हैं कि उसके अन्दर घाटा बताया गया है । मेरे मित्र श्री बंसल ने तफसील के साथ आंकड़े दिये हैं और इस लिए मैं अब

उन्हें दोहराना नहीं चाहता । लेकिन एक बात जो मैं नहीं समझ सका हूं वह यह है कि गुजश्ता कई सालों से यानी १९४८ से हमारा यह अनुभव रहा है कि बजट घाटे का बताया जाता है और आखिर में घाटा नहीं निकलता, बल्कि नफा निकलता है, और नफा भी काफी बड़ा होता है । दूसरे सदन में जब इसके ऊपर बहस हो रही थी तो वहां यह प्रश्न उठाया गया था और जो जवाब फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने वहां दिया वह कोई कन्विंसिंग जवाब नहीं था । उन्हों ने वहां कहा कि अगर इस साल भी नफा होगा तो फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से ज्यादा और कोई खुश नहीं होगा ।

मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग का सिद्धान्त जब हम ने स्वीकार किया था और काफी वादविवाद के बाद स्वीकार किया था न सिर्फ इस सदन में बल्कि और दूसरे विचारकों ने भी इस पर अपनी रायें जाहिर की थीं उस वक्त बहुत लोगों ने यह राय जाहिर की थी कि अगर हम डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग करेंगे तो उसके फलस्वरूप बड़े भारी खतरे हमारे सामने आ सकते हैं । लेकिन बहुत हद तक डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग को स्वीकार करने के बावजूद उस प्रकार की कोई चीज नहीं हुई है और जिस सावधानी के साथ और जिस होशियारी के साथ एक एक कदम लेकर हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब चल रहे हैं और जिस प्रकार अर्थ मंत्रालय काम कर रहा है उसके वास्ते मैं उन्हें मुबारिकबाद देता हूं ।

इसके बाद मैं इनकम टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर पर आना चाहता हूं । इनकम टैक्स के अन्दर इस साल वृद्धि हुई है जो कुछ स्वाभाविक सी है क्योंकि दूसरे सदन में अर्थ मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि उन्होंने इस बजट को सोशलिस्टिक बजट बनाने की कोशिश की है और उनका यह कहना है कि उस लिहाज से जो इनकम टैक्स हैं उनको भी बढ़ाया है । लेकिन मैं एक चीज जो देखता हूं वह यह है कि सबसे ज्यादा टैक्स २१ पाई से २७ पाई का जो बढ़ा है वह उन लोगों के लिए बढ़ा है जिन की आमदनी ७,५०० प्रतिवर्ष से ज्यादा है । लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा यह टैक्स जहां बढ़ाया गया है वह ऐसे लोगों के लिए बढ़ाया गया है जिन के बारे में यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि वे बहुत अमीर हैं और ये वे लोग हैं जिन की आमदनी ७,५०० प्रतिवर्ष है । आजकल के जमाने में ६५० रुपये प्रतिमास की आमदनी कोई ऐसी आमदनी नहीं है जिस को कि आप बहुत समझें । उसके बाद आखिर में ४८ पाई की जो लिमिट रखी गई है वह वैसे ही कायम है । और बाद को ५००० के स्लैब के ऊपर २ पाई बढ़ाई गई है । उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है । इसी प्रकार सुपर टैक्स आप देखिये २५,००० से २०,००० की लिमिट कर दी गई है । यह काफी उचित है लेकिन वहां भी जहां एक दम बीच में बढ़ाया गया है वह ४०,००० के बाद से ५०,००० के बीच के स्लैब के अन्दर एक दम वृद्धि की गई है । दूसरे सदन में फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह समझाने की कोशिश की कि जिस की जितनी ज्यादा आमदनी है उसको उसी लिहाज से ज्यादा टैक्स देना पड़ता है । यह सही है । इसके बावजूद भी मैं समझता हूं कि अगर स्लैब ऊपर से शुरू होता तो कोई विशेष नुकसान न होता और ६०० या ७०० प्रतिमास जिन की आमदनी है वह कोई ज्यादा आमदनी नहीं है और उन पर इसका बोझा नहीं डाला जाना चाहिये था ।

जहां तक एक्साइज ड्यूटीज लगाने का सम्बन्ध है, इसके बारे में काफी लोगों ने काफी कुछ कहा है । इस विषय में मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि मोटे कपड़े पर और उस कागज के ऊपर जिस का कि इस्तेमाल किताबें छपवाने के लिए या उस कागज पर जो विद्यार्थियों के लिखने वगैरह के काम में आता है और जिसे प्रिंटिंग पेपर कहा जाता है उस कागज पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ानी उचित नहीं है । इस में शक नहीं कि दूसरे जो कागज हैं जैसे क्राफ्ट पेपर या कोई और दूसरे पेपर उसके ऊपर भी ड्यूटी बढ़ने की वजह से बाहर का कागज यहां ज्यादा आने की .....

Shri M. C. Shah: On News print there is no excise duty.

श्री हेडा : मैं उस कागज के बारे कह रहा हूं जो कि किताबें छपवाने के काम में आता है और जिसे कोंप्रिंटिंग पेपर कहा जाता है। दूसरे कागज के बारे में जो यह ड्यूटी बढ़ाई गई है उस सम्बन्ध में मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन वह कागज जो कि किताबें छपवाने के काम में आता है और जिस की एक्सरसाइज बुक्स बनती हैं उस कागज के ऊपर यह कर नहीं लगना चाहिये था, यह मेरा ख्याल है।

अब मैं उस विषय पर आता हूं जिस पर कि मैं बोलना चाहता हूं और वह विषय है ग्रामोद्योग और छोटे छोटे उद्योगों का। आचार्य कृपालानी जो कि गांधीवाद के एक बहुत बड़े आचार्य माने जाते हैं, मुझे खुशी है, उन्हों ने अपने भाषण का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा इस विषय के ऊपर सर्फ किया और अपने भाषण के अन्दर उन्होंने काफी तफसील के साथ इस चीज को समझाया। उन्होंने जो विचार प्रकट किये प्रायः उन सारे विचारों से मैं सहमत हूं। मैं देख रहा हूं कि खादी और विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज बोर्ड ने काफी अच्छा काम किया है। इसी प्रकार जो दूसरे बोर्ड बनाये गए हैं उन्होंने भी बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। इन बोर्डों को जो हम ने पूर्णतः एक तरह की आजादी दी है, उनके ऊपर जो किसी प्रकार का नियंत्रण फाइनेंस मिनिस्टरी का या कामर्स मिनिस्टरी का जो बिल्कुल नहीं के बराबर है, उसके बारे में एक चीज देखने में आई है। जहां उनको आजादी देना आवश्यक था वहां पर उन पर किसी प्रकार का थोड़ा बहुत नियंत्रण रखना भी आवश्यक था। जहां यह आवश्यक था कि उन लोगों को जिन के ऊपर सारे राष्ट्र का भरोसा है, जिन के कारेक्टर के सम्बन्ध में, कार्य करने की शक्ति के सम्बन्ध में और जिन को इन कामों का अनुभव रहा है उन्हें आजादी मिलनी चाहिए कि वे जैसे चाहें काम करें ताकि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टरी जो बजट के बहाने कुछ न कुछ रोड़े अटकाती है या उनके रास्ते में जो दूसरी रूकावटें पैदा होती हैं वे न रहें, वहां एक दूसरी चीज जो पैदा हुई वह यह है कि इस हाउस में जिस प्रकार वाद-विवाद के जरिये विचार होना चाहिए वह विचार नहीं हो पाता और उन के काम काज की तफसीलात जिस प्रकार इस हाउस के सामने आनी चाहियें नहीं आतीं। मैं यह मानता हूं कि उन के बारे में इस सदन में सवालात हो सकते हैं और जो जानकारी हम चाहें हमें मिल सकती है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से कुछ दिलचस्पी होने के कारण तफसीलात हासिल करना और बात होती है और अपने आप उन तफसीलात को सदस्यों तक पहुंचाना कुछ और बात होती है। इस कारण से यह बोर्डस जो इतना अच्छा कार्य कर रहे हैं उनके इन कार्यों को जिस प्रकार पब्लिसिटी मिलनी चाहिये, उनके सम्बन्ध में दुनिया को जिस प्रकार की जानकारी प्राप्त होनी चाहिए वह जानकारी उनको प्राप्त नहीं होती है। साथ ही साथ एक बात का खतरा है जो कि मैं महसूस करता हूं। इस वक्त तो कम है लेकिन आगे चलकर वह खतरा बहुत बड़ा भी बन सकता है और वह यह है कि चूंकि यह बोर्ड, यह आयोग यह महसूस करने लग गए हैं कि हम इंडिपेंडेंट हैं, हमारे ऊपर किसी प्रकार का नियंत्रण नहीं है, हम किसी के प्रति जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं, इस लिहाज से, इन कारणों से, जो दूसरी संस्थायें थीं और जो अब तक कार्य कर रही थीं उनकी फिक्र न करते हुए यह बोर्ड एक प्रकार से सारे का सारा कार्य अपने ही जरिये से करना चाहते हैं और काम को विकेन्द्रीकरण करने की भावना उनमें नहीं रहती। उनके अन्दर सारा काम केन्द्रित करने की भावना आती है और वे चाहते हैं कि उन बोर्डों के इलावा और किसी प्रकार की कोई संस्था फील्ड में न रहे। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सदन को ऐसे मौके मिलने चाहियें ऐसे अवसर प्राप्त होने चाहियें जिस से कि उनकी विभिन्न योजनाओं पर हम यहां विचार कर सकें और उनके बारे में कुछ सुझाव इत्यादि दे सकें।

एक छोटी सी संस्था जिस का कि एक खास विल्लेज इंडस्ट्री से सम्बन्ध है और उससे मेरा सम्बन्ध होने के कारण मैं अपना अनुभव यहां पर जाहिर करना चाहता हूं और वह संस्था है

ऑल इंडिया वी कीपर्ज एसोसियेशन । यह संस्था तकरीबन बीस पच्चीस वर्षों से काम कर रही हैं और यह उस जमाने में काम करती थी जब कि इसकी ओर किसी का ध्यान भी नहीं था । इस एसोसियेशन की यह सदा से इच्छा रही हैं कि जहां तक योजनाओं का चलाने का काम हैं जो कि उसने बनाई हैं उस में सरकार इसकी कुछ मदद करें । इन योजनाओं के बारे में विचार करने के लिए उनको कोई मौका मिलना चाहिये और ऐसे अवसर आने चाहियें जिन में देश के अन्दर इन का विचार हो सके और विचार होने के बाद उन चीजों पर निर्णय हो सके । लेकिन इस प्रकार के अवसर बहुत कम आते हैं । मुझे खुशी हैं कि खादी एंड विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज बोर्ड के जो चेयरमैन श्री वैकुंठ लाल मेहता हैं वे बड़े पाये के आदमी हैं । कल ही मैं उनसे मिला था और मैं ने उनसे अपनी कठिनाई जाहिर की और उन्होंने मुझे इनफारमल प्रकार से विचार विनिमय का मौका दिया । तो यह कठिनाई तो मेरी व्यक्तिगत रूप से हल हो गयी । लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि इन बोर्ड्स में इस किस्म की प्रणाली होनी चाहिए कि जो लोग इस काम में दिलचस्पी लेते हैं और इसमें वालंटरी तरीके से काम करना चाहते हैं उनको इस प्रकार अपनी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने का मौका दिया जाय । इससे अगर एक तरफ कुछ काम बढ़ जायेगा तो दूसरी तरफ इससे काम को ज्यादा फैलाने में मदद मिलेगी और इसकी ज्यादा पब्लिसिटी होगी और लोगों को बहुत सहूलियत होगी ।

मुझे इस बात का खेद हैं कि जहां तक छोटे छोटे उद्योगों को सम्बन्ध हैं उनकी तरफ जिस तरह से ध्यान देना चाहिए था वह नहीं दिया गया । श्री बंसल ने एक सवाल किया था कि यह जो बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज सरकार के हाथों में हैं और जिन पर करीब एक हजार करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ हैं उनसे कितना उत्पादन हो रहा हैं और उनसे सरकार को कितना फायदा हो रहा हैं । उन्होंने इसकी तफसीलात जाननी चाही थीं । वास्तव में हमें न सिर्फ इन उद्योगों की इस प्रकार की तफसीलात लेनी चाहिए बल्कि जो उद्योग प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हैं उसकी भी ऐसी तफसीलात लेनी चाहिए कि उसमें कितना रुपया लगा हैं, उससे कितना उत्पादन हो रहा हैं और उससे देश को, राष्ट्र को, क्या फायदा हो रहा हैं । और साथ ही यह भी देखना चाहिए कि छोटे छोटे उद्योगों में कितना रुपया लगा हैं और उनसे कितना उत्पादन हो रहा हैं । अगर आप यह सब देखें तो आपको सारा भेद मालूम हो जायेगा । सही बात तो यह हैं कि छोटे छोटे उद्योगों में जो पूंजी लगती हैं उसके अनुपात से उनका उत्पादन बहुत ज्यादा होता हैं और रोजगार देने की क्षमता से तो उनमें और बड़े उद्योगों में जमीन आसमान का अन्तर होता हैं । जब हमारे पास जनसंख्या ज्यादा हैं, हमारे यहां बेरोजगारी ज्यादा हैं और जो निम्न श्रेणी में हैं उनको ऊंचा उठाने का आदर्श हमने अपने सामने प्रमुख रूप से रखा हैं । ऐसी अवस्था में जो हमारा ध्यान इन छोटे उद्योगों की ओर जाना चाहिए वह नहीं जाता हैं । अभी तो ऐसा मालूम होता हैं कि हम वैस्टर्न यूरोप, अमरीका, रशिया या चाइना के बड़े बड़े कारखानों की नकल करने में अपना ज्यादा ध्यान और रुपया लगा रहे हैं लेकिन हम जापान जैसे राष्ट्र की प्रणाली की ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं जो कि छोटे छोटे उद्योगों से अपना काम चला रहा हैं । आप साइकिल इंडस्ट्री के उदाहरण को ही ले लीजिये । अगर उसमें एक हजार से ज्यादा छोटे छोटे पुर्जे हैं तो वे अलग अलग जगह तैयार होते हैं । एक एक आदमी के पास एक छोटी छोटी मशीन हैं और वह और उसके खानदान वाले उस पर काम करते हैं अगर किसी जरूरी आर्डर को पूरा करना होता हैं तो वह एक दो और आदमी को अपने साथ लगा लेता हैं और इस तरह से जापान में तीन, चार, पांच आदमियों की यूनिट से वह काम होता हैं । हजारों पुर्जे सब एक से बनते हैं, वह एकत्र किये जाते हैं । और इस प्रकार वहां बड़ी से बड़ी इंडस्ट्री को भी छोटे छोटे उद्योगों की मदद से चलाया जाता हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप

[श्री हेडा]

वहां रोजगार काफी परिमाण में दिखायी देता है । इस प्रकार यदि हम यहां करने लगें तो मैं समझता हूं कि यहां काफी अच्छा होगा । मैं एक छोटा उदाहरण दे दूं । यह जो नट्स हैं, बोल्ट्स हैं, या नेल्स और स्क्रूज हैं अगर इनको बड़ी मशीनों से बनाने की बजाय छोटी मशीनों से बनाया जाय तो इनके गुण में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा । तकरीबन वह वैसे ही रहेंगे जैसे कि बड़ी मशीनों के होते हैं । ऐसा होने के बावजूद यह इसरार करना कहां तक ठीक है कि यह काम बड़े उद्योगों के ही जरिये हो छोटे उद्योगों के जरिये न हो । अगर बड़े बड़े कारखानों की आप तफसीलात देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि किन किन पुर्जों को छोटे कारखानों में बनाया जा सकता है । अगर उन पुर्जों को आप लाभदायक तौर पर छोटे कारखानों से तैयार करवाया करें तो बड़े कारखाने भी चल सकते हैं और उनके साथ साथ छोटे उद्योग भी चल सकते हैं । ये छोटे उद्योग देहातों में फैल सकते हैं । और जिस तरह से कि ट्रांस्पोर्ट की सुविधायें बढ़ रही हैं उनको देखते हुए मैं समझता हूं कि उनके देहातों में फैलने में कोई दिक्कत महसूस नहीं होगी । अगर ऐसा किया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो आज हम देहातों में, कैजुअल कहिये या सीजनल कहिये, बेरोजगारी देखते हैं उसको दूर करने में मदद मिलेगी । मेरा दावा है कि अगर यह पता लगाया जाय कि बड़े उद्योगों में कितनी पूंजी लगती है और कितना उत्पादन होता है और साथ ही छोटे उद्योगों में कितनी पूंजी लगती है और कितना उत्पादन होता है, तो मालूम होगा कि छोटे कारखानों के जरिये पूंजी के अनुपात से तीन चार गुना ज्यादा उत्पादन होगा और अगर रोजगार देने की क्षमता देखी जाय तो वह तो छोटे में बड़ो उद्योगों से १५ या २० गुनी ज्यादा होगी । और इसलिए आजकल की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए मैं समझता हूं कि हमको इस पर सबसे ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए और मुझे आशा है कि इस बजट को चलाते वक्त और सैकिंड फाइव इअर प्लान को सामने रखते वक्त रोजगार का मामला सामने रखकर छोटे उद्योगों की तरफ सबसे ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जायेगा ।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (जिला गोरखपुर-दक्षिण): यह बजट स्वतंत्र भारत का छठवां बजट है । अब हमने अपने देश के लिए सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न का ढांचा रखा है । अभी तक यह साफ नहीं था कि हमारे देश का आर्थिक ढांचा कैसा होगा, लेकिन अब कुछ हद तक यह साफ हो गया है । फिर भी मैं समझता हूं कि इसकी सफाई में अभी भी कुछ देरी है । यह कब साफ होगा इसके बारे में भी अभी हम साफ नहीं हैं । अभी हमारे माननीय लीडर ने चैम्बर्स आफ कमर्स के सामने बोलते हुए ये शब्द कहे थे :

> "We live in the nuclear age, in this age the slogans of yesterday have no meaning whether it was communism, or socialism, or capitalism: they are all out of date."

यानी जो यह तीनों स्वरूप हैं ये तो आउट आफ डेट हो गये । तो हमारे देश का जो आर्थिक स्वरूप होगा वह एक चौथे प्रकार का होगा । और वह चौथा स्वरूप गांधी जी का बताया हुआ स्वरूप ही हो सकता है । वही हमारे देश का वास्तविक स्वरूप है और उसी पर यदि देश चले तो शायद कल्याण हो सकता है । हर दृष्टिकोण से हम इस बजट को देखें तो हमको मालूम होता है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने सामाजिक समता लाने की कोशिश की है । उन्होंने राज्य सभा में जवाब देते हुए इस समता की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित किया है कि डैथ ड्यूटी लगाकर और टैक्सों की शरह बढ़ाकर उन्होंने समता को लाने की कोशिश की है । लेकिन जब यह सवाल आया कि धन की भी कोई परिधि बनायी जाय, उस पर किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता है, तो इस पर कुछ सन्देह प्रकट करते हुए आपने यह विचार प्रकट किया है :

> "Sir, the proposal has been made that we should fix a ceiling on incomes and no doubt there is a recommendation to that effect in the Taxation Enquiry Committee's

report also. I think personally it would be a mistake to reach a stage in which the tax is sixteen annas in the rupee because then there will be absolutely no initiative. I think it was for this reason that one hon. Member from Saurashtra suggested that it should not be sixteen annas but it should be 15.99 annas. There is a germ of truth in his suggestion but I would not be quite so fierce. The best method, it seems to me, is to increase the rates as the incomes go up. The present maximum tax rate on individual incomes is Rs. 0-12-0 plus 5 per cent. on incomes over Rs. 1,50,000. Now in my proposals, I have raised this by one anna and the tax rate now payable on slabs above Rs. 1,50,000 is 88.6 per cent. on the income. These rates, Sir, must depend on the economic conditions from time to time."

तो हमारा इस तरह का प्रयत्न रहा कि जैसे जैसे आदमी की इनकम बढ़ती जाय उस पर टैक्स की दर बढ़ती जाय और साथ ही हमारे जो धनिक वर्ग हैं उनको पता था कि इससे ज्यादा उन पर टैक्सेशन नहीं होगा क्योंकि अगर एक रुपये में सोलह आने टैक्स हो तो फिर कोई इनिशियेटिव ही नहीं रहेगा उनको और हम और हमारी सरकार चाहती है कि उनमें कमाने की भावना बनी रहे, टैक्स उन पर लगता रहे लेकिन ऊपरी आमदनी कहां तक हो, इसकी रोक नहीं होगी, मेरे विचार में सरकार द्वारा इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए और ऊपरी आमदनी पर भी कोई रोक होनी चाहिये अगर आप वाकई देश और समाज में समानता लाना चाहते हैं। आपके कांस्टीट्यूशन के प्रीएम्बिल में है कि आप सोशल जस्टिस करेंगे और सबको उन्नति करने का समान अवसर देंगे और समान अवसर और सोशल जस्टिस तब तक नहीं हो सकती है जब तक ऊपर और नीचे में कोई समता न हो और समता तभी होगी जब कोई परिधि निर्धारित होगी। जब तक परिधि का निर्धारण नहीं होगा तब तक समता नहीं हो सकती। अब इन चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए हम देखें तो सोशल जस्टिस काफी उत्साह-वर्धक हैं। घाटा बजट में दिखलाया गया है, घाटा तो लगातार तीन वर्ष से दिखलाया जा रहा है लेकिन घाटा दिखलाने के बाद जब आखिर में बजट पर बहस होती है तो वह घाटा अगर मुनाफे में नहीं तो वह मुनाफे में पूरा हो जाता है। जैसे कि पार साल के बजट में १९५४-५५ के बजट में घाटा आंका गया था १५ करोड़ २६ लाख का लेकिन रिवाइज करने पर ५ करोड़ का ही घाटा रह गया और अब साल के खत्म होने पर शायद वह घाटा बराबर हो जाय। इसी तरह इस साल का २० करोड़, १६ लाख का घाटा है, उसमें से २१ करोड़ और ७० लाख तो टैक्सेज से पूरा किया जा रहा है और केवल ८ करोड़, ४६ लाख का घाटा रह जाता है। यह चीज राज्य सभा में भी कही गयी और यहां भी लोगों ने कहा कि जो हमने खर्चे में बढ़ोत्तरी की है, खर्च का जो अन्दाजा लगाया है वह सही नहीं है, खर्चे सम्बन्धी आंकड़े कुछ बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं और मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री इस खर्चे की तरफ ध्यान दें और इसको कम करना और काटना जरूरी है और मुझे दुःख है कि खर्चे को कम करने और कर्टेल करने का गम्भीरतापूर्वक प्रयत्न नहीं किया जा रहा है, खर्चे में कमी सम्भव है, ऐसा मैं मानता हूं। यह जो हमारे डेवलपमेंट प्राजेक्ट्स हैं और दूसरी विकास की स्कीमें हैं इनके सम्बन्ध में जो खर्च के आंकड़े हैं, उनमें कमी की गुंजायश है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि एक डिपार्टमेंट में मिट्टी काटने का जो ठेका दिया जाता है, बीस रुपये पर मिट्टी काटने का कंट्रैक्ट दिया गया, वह उस काम को दूसरे शख्स को पन्द्रह रुपये में सबलैट करता है और पन्द्रह रुपये वाला उसको दस रुपये में सबलैट कर देता है, इससे आप समझ सकते हैं कि जो काम दस रुपये में हो सकता था उसको करवाने के लिए आपके डिपार्टमेंट ने बीस रुपये पर ठेका दिया हुआ था और मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर इस सम्बन्ध में ध्यान दिया जाय और पड़ताल की जाय तो खर्च

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

में कमी हो सकेगी । इसी तरह में सरकारी अपव्यय की आपको दूसरी मिसाल दूं कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को जो फरनीचर मिलता है, सन् १९५१ में वह फरनीचर जिस मूल्य पर दिया गया था वही फरनीचर, सन् १९५३ में दो साल के बाद उसी ठेकेदार ने चालीस फीसदी कम करके सप्लाई किया हालांकि सन् ५३ में चीजें सन् ५१ की बनिस्बत अधिक मंहगी हो गयीं थीं । गवर्नमेंट फरनीचर में इस तरह लापरवाही बर्ती जाती है और सतर्कता बरती जाती तो गवर्नमेंट का चालीस फीसदी अधिक न खर्च होता जो उसने सन् ५१ में दिया । जब पी० डब्ल्० डी० के चीफ इंजीनियर से मुलाकात हुई तो उन्होंने कहा कि अब तो आपको खुश होना चाहिए, आपके फरनीचर के दाम चालीस फीसदी कम हो गये हैं, तो हमने कहा कि यह चालीस फीसदी की कमी कोई हमारे लिए तो नहीं हुई, बल्कि यह तो जो ४० फीसदी मुल्क का पब्लिक एक्सचेकर का जा रहा था, वह कम हुआ है । पहले जहां आप एक कुर्सी मंगा सकते थे वहां अब उसी लागत पर दो कुर्सी मंगा सकते हैं । इसलिए मैं फिर कहूंगा कि खर्च के जो आंकड़े कूते गये हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में आप जांच करें और मुझे विश्वास है कि यह जो एस्टीमेट्स दिये गये हैं, उनमें कमी की जा सकती है, बचत की जा सकती है । आपके पब्लिक वर्क्स डिपार्टमेंट में खासतौर पर और दूसरे डिपार्टमेंटों में इस तरह के ओवर एस्टीमेट करने की बुराई है और कोई कोई लोग कहते हैं कि पब्लिक वर्क्स डिपार्टमेंट में काफी करप्शन है, आये दिन उनके विरुद्ध शिकायत और आलोचना होती है लेकिन कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस दिशा में प्रयत्न करें ।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान पंचवर्षीय योजना की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । जैसा कि हमारे भाई हेडा साहब ने कहा कि पंचवर्षीय योजना की दिशा में जो अब तक प्रगति हुई है वह हमारे सामने है और वह योजना करीब करीब खत्म होने को है और दूसरी योजना आने वाली है । इन योजनाओं में हमारा दृष्टिकोण था कि हम सबको काम दे सकें । देश में कोई आदमी ऐसा न रहे जिसको खाना न हो, कपड़ा न हो या जिसको रहने के वास्ते घर न हो । इन पिछले योजना के चार वर्षों में हम कितने आदमियों को काम दे पाये हैं, यह तो हमारे मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे लेकिन मेरा अनुभव तो यही है कि बावजूद इसके कि देश में काम धंधे बढ़े हैं लेकिन बेकारों की संख्या दिन रात चौगुनी होती गयी और बेकारों की तादाद बढ़ती गयी है और चारों तरफ हाहाकार की नौबत आ रही है । अभी हमने एक मिक्स्ड (मिली जुली) एकोनामी का स्वरूप रक्खा है, कुछ गवर्नमेंट भी करे और कुछ लोग भी करें । जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर है इसके दो रूप हैं, बड़े भी रहें और छोटे भी रहें, दोनों का काम साथ साथ चले, कोएग्जिस्टेंस हो, जैसा कि हमारे कृपालानी जी ने कहा कि शेर और बकरी एक साथ चलें, अब वह एक साथ चल सकेंगे और एक साथ रह सकेंगे या नहीं रह सकेंगे, मुझे भी इसमें संदेह है कि वे एक साथ रह सकेंगे । यह ठीक है कि नान वायलेंट रहें, कहीं कहीं सम्भव हो सकता है लेकिन अन्त में शेर का स्वभाव तो जाता है नहीं और जो उसकी भक्षण करने की प्रवृत्ति है वह प्रबल हो उठती है और वह भक्षण कर जाता है ।

अभी हमने अपने विधान में संशोधन करने का प्रयत्न किया है और उस संशोधन विधेयक को एक संयुक्त प्रवर समिति को रेफर किया है और उसमें सम्पत्ति की तरफ भी दृष्टिपात हुआ है और सब को काम देने की ओर भी ध्यान दिया गया है । भारत में जितने आदमी हैं उनमें से करीब ८०, ८५ फीसदी लोग खेती पर लगे हुए हैं और बाकी लोग और रोजगारों पर लगे हुए हैं । लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि वाकई में ८० फीसदी खेती पर लगे हुए हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है । एक बीघे की खेती पर पांच आदमी लगे हुए हैं चाहे सबके लायक काम हो या न हो लेकिन

सब के सब उसमें जुट रहते हैं क्योंकि अगर न करें तो जांय कहां, दूसरा काम उनके लिए कोई है नहीं। अभी डाक्टर राव ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य में कहा था कि खेती पर लगे हुए गांव के मजदूरों का एक संगठन होना चाहिए ताकि वह खेतों से निकल कर और कामों में लगाये जा सकें, सड़कों के बनाने आदि के कामों में उनको खपाया जा सके। मैं जानता हूं कि खेतिहर मजदूरों का एक संगठन होना कितना जरूरी है, आज उनकी हालत यह है कि एक दिन काम करने के बाद दूसरे दिन बेकार बैठे रहते हैं, वह काम नहीं करते और कहीं बाहर जाते भी नहीं हैं। संविधान के उस संशोधन में हमारा ध्यान खेती की परिधि बांधने की ओर गया है कि कोई शख्स इतने बीघे से ज्यादा खेती नहीं कर पाये, बहुत ठीक है लेकिन साथ ही इसकी भी परिधि होनी चाहिए थी कि एक आदमी कितने कारखाने और मिलें चला सकता है, मसलन् श्री तुलसीदास किलाचन्द एक मिल के बाद और कई मिलें चालू कर सकते हैं, इसके बारे में भी कोई परिधि रक्खी जानी चाहिए थी। अलबत्ता इसमें एक स्वागत योग्य चीज है कि हम मैनेजिंग एजेंसी सिस्टम को खत्म कर सकते हैं। कम्पनी बिल जब पहले हाउस में आया था तब सबने उसका विरोध किया था। अब विधान में संशोधन हो जाने के बाद शीघ्र ही इस मैनेजिंग एजेंसी सिस्टम को खत्म किया जाय। हम चाहते हैं कि जैसे खेती में परिधि बांधने की ओर ध्यान दिया गया है वैसे ही इधर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए, इंडस्ट्री के क्षेत्र में भी कोई परिधि निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए कि उससे ज्यादा आप नहीं चला सकेंगे, क्योंकि अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो जनता में एक भावना आ जायगी कि आप पूंजीपति वर्ग के प्रति पक्षपात दिखलाते हैं, वह चाहे हो या न हो लेकिन उस भावना को जनता के दिलों में पैदा होने से आप नहीं रोक सकते, इसलिए आप इस दिशा में भी कोई परिधि बांधने पर विचार करें। आपको यह भी खयाल करना है कि खेती और रोजगार दो ही चीजें हैं, नौकरी के अलावा जो हम सब को काम दे सकते हैं, भारत में सबसे ज्यादा नौकरी देने वाली सरकार है जो रेलवे में ९ लाख आदमी रक्खे हैं और अन्य अपने दूसरे मुहकमों में १५, या १६ लाख आदमियों को लगाये हुए है, इससे ज्यादा आदमियों को भरना उसके लिए सम्भव नहीं है और इसलिए लोगों को काम पर लगाने के लिए हमारे पास दो ही चीजें रह जाती हैं और वह हैं खेती रोजगार और हमारी सरकार को इनकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। अभी तक आपका ध्यान इस ओर नहीं गया है। मैं कोटेज मैच मैनुफैक्चर के सम्बन्ध में प्लानिंग कमिशन की जो सिफारिशें हैं उनको आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। उसमें उन्होंने कहा है :

> "The Planning Commission made certain recommendations on the steps to be taken for helping cottage match manufacture. The necessary legislation has not yet come which is needed to make the Planning Commission's scheme a success. In the meantime the Khadi and Village Industries Board has been formed. The Board has to implement the cottage industries schemes shown in the Five Year Plan as sketched out on page 324 of the said Plan."

कमिशन ने कहा कि मैच इंडस्ट्री की तरक्की के लिए कानून बनाया जाय। प्लानिंग कमिशन की सिफारिशें इसमें प्रधान रहीं, हमारे वित्त मंत्री साहब की भी यही सिफारिश है लेकिन गवर्नमेंट वह रेकमेंडेशन इम्पलीमेंट क्यों नहीं करती, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। आप ही रिकमेन्ड करने वाले हैं और आप ही इम्प्लिमेन्ट करने वाले हैं। आप रिकमेन्ड करते हैं लेकिन इम्प्लिमेन्ट नहीं करते हैं। अच्छा तो यह होता कि आप रिकमेन्ड ही न करते। प्लानिंग कमिशन में आज हमारे प्रधान मंत्री साहब, वित्त मंत्री साहब और नन्दा साहब तीनों ही हैं और तीनों ही कैबिनेट में भी हैं, लेकिन पता नहीं क्यों इतना अन्तर्द्वन्द हो जाता है कि कोई चीज इम्प्लिमेन्ट नहीं होती। मेम्बर लोग जाते हैं तो कहते हैं कि गवर्नमेन्ट प्लानिंग कमिशन की

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

रिपोर्ट को इम्प्लिमेन्ट नहीं करती । मिसाल के तौर पर मैच इन्डस्ट्री को ही लीजिये । आयल को लीजिये । टैक्सेशन एन्क्वायरी कमिशन की सिफारिश हुई कि आयल पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी न लागाई जाये । साथ ही चूंकि गांव के लोगों को काम देने की जरूरत है इस लिये यह रिकमेन्डेशन की गई कि तेल का मिलों द्वारा पेरना बन्द कर दिया जाये और चावल जो मिलों में बनता है वह भी बन्द कर दिया जाय । प्लैनिंग कमिशन की रिपोर्ट है कि यह डाक्टरों की रिपोर्ट है, लेकिन इतने पर भी चार वर्ष हो गये हैं इस पर गवर्नमेन्ट विचार ही कर रही है । मैं ने इस पर यहां पर सवाल भी किया था लेकिन मुझ को जवाब मिला कि विचार हो रहा है । इस के बाद जवाब मिला कि एक कमेटी बनाई गई है । इस प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिये सरकार ने एक कमेटी बैठाई है कि तेल घानी से निकाला जाये या नहीं । कहा गया कि तेल और चावल यह काटेज इन्डस्ट्री की चीजें हैं, इन की प्रगति में कुछ मिलें बाधक हो रही हैं, उन का क्या स्वरूप हो, इस के लिये एक कमिशन बैठा, उस ने रिपोर्ट दी कि यह स्वरूप हो, लेकिन उस को हमारी गवर्नमेन्ट मानती नहीं है । आप ने एक कमेटी बिठला दी । दो वर्ष बाद वह रिपोर्ट करेगी, उस की रिपोर्ट को मानेंगे या नहीं, पता नहीं । लेकिन जब तक आप इस के लिये कानून नहीं बनायेंगे और इसको आगे नहीं बढ़ायेंगे तब तक यह दिककत कैसे दूर होगी ?

इसी तरह से और भी छोटे और बड़े पैमाने के काम हैं । मैच इंडस्ट्री के बारे में उन का यह कहना है :

"In India, however, we are very fortunately placed. We can manufacture match in very small units of production, 5 gross, 10 gross or 25 gross per day, in place of Wimco's units of 16,000 per day, because labour is cheap here. For one man employed in the larger factories, 5 men will be provided in smaller units. It is vital to the economic health of India. This can be brought about by adopting the following measures, as already indicated in the Monograph of 1951, (Part III) presented to the Commission, namely ....."

अभी थोड़े दिन हुए मैच फैक्ट्यां जो बड़ी बड़ी थीं वह छोटी फैक्ट्यों को दबाये हुए थीं । उन पर थोड़ा सा टैक्स लगा और थोड़ा रिलीफ आप ने दिया है हाथ की बनी मैच को, लेकिन जो रिकमेन्डेशन है उस को क्या आप ने माना ? उस का भाव यह था कि यहां के लोग दियासलाई हाथ से बना कर सारे मुल्क को दे सकते हैं । और अगर इस प्रकार से ६ महीने या एक साल या दो साल लोगों को दिक्कत भी कुछ हो तो भी हम को दियासलाई के बड़े बड़े कारखानों को बन्द कर देना चाहिये । अगर ऐसा कर दिया जाय तो मुल्क का दिवाला नहीं निकलेगा । इस से मुल्क आगे बढ़ेगा और बहुतों को रोजगार मिलेगा और छोटे छोटे रोजगारों की भी प्रगति होगी । लेकिन पता नहीं क्यों प्लैनिंग कमिशन की रिकमेन्डेशन के होते हुए, लोगों के कहने और यहां विशेष रूप से सदस्यों के कहने पर भी कि काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय, गवर्नमेन्ट इस को नहीं करती है ।

विलेज एंड काटेज इन्डस्ट्रीज बोर्ड ने भी कहा कि मिलों से अगर सिर्फ सुपर फाइन कपड़ा तैयार कराया जाय और बाकी कपड़ा काटेज इन्डस्ट्री के लिये रख दिया जाय तो भी काम चल सकता है । लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ । आज एक घंटे में एक हजार गज कपड़ा तैयार करने वाले तुलसीदास किलाचन्द जी से एक घंटे में एक या पांच गज कपड़ा पैदा करने वाला मजदूर कैसे मुकाबला कर सकता है चाहे आप इस उद्योग को कितनी ही सब्सिडी दें ? आप को चाहिये

तो यह था कि जो मिलें हमारे देश में कपड़ा बना सकती हैं वे बाहर के देशों के लिये कपड़ा बनावें और यहां के लिये कार्टेज इन्डस्ट्री में कपड़ा बने। जब तक आप कोई स्पिअर नहीं तय कर देते तब तक काम नहीं चल सकता है। जैसा गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि अगर हमारे मिल वाले १५ काउन्ट तक का सूत न बनावें तो हमारे कर्घे और चर्खे चल जायें। गांधी जी सिर्फ १५ काउन्ट तक की ही बात करते थे लेकिन उन्होंने परेशान हो कर एक प्रवचन में इसी बारे में कहा कि मैं तो अरण्य रोदन करता हूं, मेरी कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। आप जिस राष्ट्र पिता का नाम रोज लेते हैं और जिस के कारण हमें यह दिन देखने को मिला, वह रोता हुआ मरा कि मैं अरण्य रोदन करता हूं, मेरी कोई सुनता नहीं और कोई १५ काउन्ट तक का सूत अलग नहीं करता। आखिर बात क्या है? मिल वालों का कितना जोर है सरकार पर? आप उन पर कितने ही टैक्स लगावें इस से क्या बनता है? टैक्स लगाने के सम्बन्ध में भी आप ने एक एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बनाई ताकि वह उन के छिपे धन का पता लगाये जो कि उन्होंने इल्लीगल तरीके से रख छोड़ा है। टैक्सेशन एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बैठी। उस ने कहा कि करोड़ों रुपये छिपा रक्खे गये हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. If hon. Members do not hear the bell at all, I do not think I can allow them to go on speaking. Whenever I ring the bell, within two minutes thereafter, hon. Members must conclude their speeches.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I think you have rung the bell for the first time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have rung it once, twice and thrice.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : मैं ने सुना नहीं था। मैं केवल एक बात कहना चाहता हूं।

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. The hon. Member ought not to exhaust the Budget himself but must allow opportunities for other Members also.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : मैं ने सुना नहीं था, मैं माफी चाहता हूं, ध्यान दूसरी तरफ था। बस मैं एक मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have given him 25 minutes already and if every hon. Member takes 30 minutes, we will not make any progress at all and only a few hon. Members can speak.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : जैसी आप की मर्जी। मैं खत्म कर दूंगा।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): This is the last Budget of the First Five Year Plan and this is the first after the Avadi Congress. The Avadi Congress's avowed aim was the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society. We look upon the Budget not only as something that embodies within itself financial matters, but also that it carries an indication of the philosophy it holds and we judge this Budget as to how far it fits in with the above aim of the Avadi Congress. Besides everything today, the most urgent task facing both planning at this particular phase and also, if we are to believe what the Congress says, the socialistic pattern of society, is to increase the incomes at the lowest levels, to inject and to preserve more and more the purchasing power of the peasant, the worker and the middle classes. Without this increase in the purchasing power, the production, which is the natural result of planning, will not find consumption and there will not be anybody to consume it. As we already find, in certain sectors where production has gone up, it has thrown the entire economy out of gear. We find it in the case of the sharp fall in the prices of agricultural commodities. It is just here that the Budget leans most heavily on the poorer sections and upon the middle classes. Even though the income-tax measures are welcome, the richer classes, especially the big

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business, have got substantial compensation in the way of 25 per cent development rebate as well as the unlimited carrying over of the losses. On the other hand, we find hardly any satisfactory answer as to how employment potential actually has increased or is increasing or about the plans that are ahead. Neither do we see any adequate answer in the Budget speech of the hon. Finance Minister as to how there is going to be an adequate check on the disastrous fall in the prices; nor anything more than what has been said by him about the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank and the importance of rural credit, which is also a most important thing for the countryside, not only for the peasant but also for the small artisan, without whom you cannot today have a solution to the unemployment problem. Neither do we find that the housewife or the bread-earner in these classes, both of the lower income groups as well as the middle classes, finds a word of cheer in this Budget. But I think this Budget is an abnegation of the urgent needs of the present phase of planning and a Budget drawn up on the orthodox principles of capitalist financing.

The Finance Minister in the other House, has claimed that the place to look for the socialist pattern is not the Budget but the Plan, because the Budget is only the implementation of a particular phase of the Plan. Now, it is just over here that I think it is wrong to completely diversify the two. With this admission of the Finance Minister, I would draw his attention to another very significant sentence which he has made on page 34 in part B of his speech. That actualy exposes the real nature of the Budget. As a matter of fact, he said:

> "The success of the Second Five Year Plan will, in my view, depend upon two main factors, organisation and finance."

Certainly, finance is necessary and organisation is also necessary. Then he goes on to say—and this is the main text of his sermon and I would say that it is the motive force of the Budget—as follows:—

> "In an economy in which monetary rewards are the principal device for directing real resources along desired lines, the availability of finance is a crucial consideration."

Nobody in their senses would deny necessity of finance, the importance of finance. But one must challenge, if one really and sincerely stands for planned development, the domineering position occupied by monetary rewards as he calls it. He says it is the principal device for directing real resources, the principal device for determining the flow of investment. It is clear by reading those words of the Finance Minister that all the talk of planning will be so much of a hoax if we have to accept his position. This of course does not mean that there should be immediate elimination of profits. Certainly not. As long as the private sector is allowed to stay, there must be an element of profit, a reasonable rate of profit. But what must be ensured, if we want planning, is that the channels of industrialisation must be directed not by the volume of private profit alone but also for the general national good. If this is not so, then, why did we need, if we are to believe what the Finance Minister says about allowing the Budget to be financed in that way, all this fuss of planning, etc., and framing the Budget in that way? If we were to allow the capitalists to utilise the money for investment and canalise them to those sectors where they will get the biggest profits, where is the planning? That is why I feel that the Budget is being formulted in a way that it has become a capitalist Budget in which the common man does not get a look in anywhere and when he does appear a few additional tax burdens are put upon him. Starting from this thesis, we find that the Finance Minister has pandered to the profit incentive of the capitalist classes. This is done in a year where profits have boomed up and the stock

exchange has recorded a boom which it has not done in any previous year. That is why we find that he has given 25 per cent. development rebate to all industries which will instal new machinery. It is just here that we do not understand why in spite of what he has said in many places regarding following the Taxation Enquiry Commission's report he has gone contrary to it in this instance. In this connection, I would only say that the Taxation Enquiry Commission's report should have been debated in this Parliament, and I hope it will be done very early, because there are very many things in it, especially the agricultural section, where taxation on agriculture has been discussed and to which we take strong exception. Therefore I feel that it is not right to say that everything that has been recommended in the Taxation Enquiry Commission's report is something that should be adhered to or that we should stand by them. Even in the case of the development rebate, I find that Shri V. K. R. V. Rao has made a point I find that he was one of its Members, and he has said:

> "The Taxation Enquiry Commission had gone thoroughly into the whole question and had expressly decided against the grant of such a development rebate for all industries. What they had recommended for all industries was the continuation of the initial depreciation allowance, but at a rate of 25 per cent. on condition it should be taken into account for determining written down value of an asset."

He goes on to say:

> "The commission had wanted to use the development rebate as a specific form of tax incentive for promoting investment in selected categories of industries."

It is exactly what would be necessary if we really believe in planning. He further says:

> "They had therefore confined their recommendations for a development rebate, exclusively to certain categories of industries of national importance.....It is difficult to understand how a decision could be taken in the meanwhile to extend the development rebate of 25 per cent. to all industries. Such decision completely negatives the possibility."

Why should we give rebate indiscriminately to industries many of them being foreign and many Indians also who have made profits and out of which they can actually give money for their own reinvestment and installation of their new machinery? As a matter of fact, I think I am right when I say that the jute industry is an industry that has been advocating this for a very long time, and actually, we find that what has happened is, in many cases rationalisation will go forward as a result of it. In the jute industry, there has been already a retrenchmefit of something like 40,000 to 50,000 people. Now, with this rebate, very probably there will be further encrochment on this employment potential and retrenchment will go through more and more. Why should we give this rebate indiscriminately, to be used in industries which are not so very important? It cannot be used to the benefit of such industries as are engaged in the manufacture of luxury articles. As a matter of fact, from what the hon. Finance Minister was saying in the other House, I find he was trying to wriggle out of the position by saying:

> "I want also the small-scale industries to take advantage of it."

I would say to Finance Minister. "You do not need to give 25 percent. rebate, you must give 100 per cent. to the small-scale industries." For there it is a question of credit, from first to last. By saying that you are going to give this for the benefit of small scale industries, you are actually leaving the door wide open for those who have the ability to pay the exchequer and at the same time carry out what is necessary for their own expansion.

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In this contest, we must see what are the incentives that we have to give to the primary producers of agricultural goods. They are the people who form the teeming millions of our country What has happened to the primary producer in the Budget? Has he got relief from his debts? Has he been promised cheaper fertilisers, cheaper implements? Has the cost of his cultivation gone down in any way? Has he been promised cheaper cloth? No; by no means. As a matter of fact, we were told last year that Rs. 10 crores were going to be given as rural credit. We do not know what has happened to that promise. At least there is no mention about it in the Budget. We do not know how far the development of co-operative banks in the villages has proceeded. Of course, we are not going into the discussion of it just now, but we know how they have been functioning and we know actually that the primary producer has not been helped by it.

The Finance Minister has mentioned the fall in the wholesale prices of commodities but it is a fallacious figure unless we realise that it includes the prices of industrial raw materials, foodgrains, Semi-manufactured and manufactured goods. Look at the prices of manufactured goods. The index has risen from 364 to 374, while the index of prices of foodgrains has fallen from 381 to 319. Industrial raw material prices have fallen between January, 1954 to December, 1954 from 481 to 432 and so on. If the disparity had been clearly brought out, then, we would have got a real idea as to the extent of the distress that actually prevails. I remember the Finance Minister talking about parity finance, parity economy etc., but really one does not know what are the steps that have been proposed in this Budget, except a sort of mention of price support below Rs. 10 for wheat Rs. 5-8-0 for *jowar* and Rs. 6-0-0 for *bajra*. But, here again I want to point out, what is the basis on which these prices have been computed? If it had been the case of an industry the whole question would have come before the Tariff Commission. They would have gone into the whole cost structure like working capital, investment, reserve fund, depreciation fund, the amount that has been paid as wages etc. How have these prices been computed? Do we know how it will affect the "sharecroper" who actually bears the entire expenditure but gives away half? Will that be fair for the agriculturists? We have not gone into any of these questions except this *ad hoc* fixation of prices.

There is something else about relaxation of export duty. Of course, stimulation of exports may in certain circumstances be necessary to be able to pay for capital goods and essential raw materials, But, that is only welcome if it is linked with this whole idea of planning. But, if export is a safety valve for letting out the glut at home then certainly it is an unhealthy sign and it is here I want to stress very emphatically that every time export seems to be allowed in a haphazard manner. There is no Planning before the harvest as to what is the consumption in the home market, what actually will be the amount even taking into consideration the fluctuations that may come as a result of good or bad harvest, how much will be available for export and so on, with the result that if there is a glut position it is the primary producer who is affected. He has to sell anyhow. He cannot withhold his grain or his other produce. He has to sell it at the cheapest rate. It is the middleman who buys it and then begins the tussle with the Government. Then after the glut, the quantity is increased or the export duty is lowered. But, by that time the mischief is done. The primary producer has lost and it is the speculators, the middlemen, the export houses who are the people who reap the harvest. It is here that we want to say: "Why is it allowed?" It is very important to see

that it is necessary to have controls as what I remember Shri Jawaharlal Nehru saying: "We must have strategic controls." He talked in military terms of putting the gun on the top of a mountain so that he can command all round. If that is so, it is necessary also to have strategic positions commanding the whole export trade. What is the position today—a large volume of export trade is controlled by houses, a large number of whom are foreigners. They may not be large numerically speaking, but by the volume of trade they control, they actually control the prices. This is the case in tobacco, in cashew-nut, in rubber, in spices and certain other things.

Then there are the internal speculators who came in for this business. I know in my own State, West Bengal, the price of jute is controlled by such big business houses like Indian Jute Mills Association and certain other big industrial concerns. Even today Government has not come out with a floor price for jute and the jute growers are left to the whims and fancies of these industrialists. Therefore, we feel that unless, you are in a position to control the prices the whole Planning will fail and production will flounder on the rock of instability. Strategic control of prices of agricultural commodities is what we wanted here in the Budget. We wanted to find some clue to that in the Budget. To us this would mean essentially two things. One is that if the State had the ability to control the export trade, they would be able to control diversification of trade and its attendant result in getting the best available world prices would be possible. The second thing is—and this automatically follows—that of the Government entering the market to buy, not compulsorily as in the case of procurement but in the open market. These two-pronged strategic methods would give control of heights from which the prices of agricultural raw materials subjected to the buffets of speculation and big business rapaciousness could be stabilised. This would be the biggest single factor capable of strengthening and if not increasing, at least saving the purchasing power of the largest private sector in our country—the peasantry. But, unfortunately the Finance Minister who has racked his brains for incentives to industrialists and big business has found no place for the little peasant. The incentives for him are not there in the Budget and that is why we say that planning itself cannot be successful unless we tackle this very basic question.

Now, coming to industrial policy the Budget has made very many concessions....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I can give 20 minutes.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Thirty minutes are allowed for spokesman of the Group.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Besides development rebate there is permission to carry over loss indefinitely. This comes, as I have already stated, at a time when there is a boom in profits; a boom in Stock exchange, and it comes in the wake of giving Rs. 7½ crores of Public money to private industrialists including foreign capital in the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation interest free and guaranteeing a loan of 10 million dollars from the World Bank. Formerly too there was Rs. 10 crores of interest-free loan given to Tatas. All this public money has been given interest-free to private industrialists without the Government even being able to control or even being able to share the profits which can again be re-invested. What kind of socialism is all this? It would seem as if these poor industrialists are so poverty-stricken that with the best of intentions they have no money to invest in the much-needed industries. But, what is the truth? Take the big British firms. There are a number of British managing agencies. There are Andrew Yule, Shaw Wallace and others. They control jute, coal, sugar, textile, mining, engineering and almost all spheres of industry. Now, every one of these show increased profits since 1947. Messrs. Gillanders

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Arbuthnot earned a net profit of Rs. 2.97 lakhs in 1947. How much did they earn in 1955? They earned a profit of Rs. 33.07 lakhs. Messrs. Shaw Wallace earned a profit of Rs. 6.85 lakhs in 1947 and in 1954 they earned Rs. 20.17 lakhs. The most remarkable thing is that in these seven years the total profits earned have in most cases been double the share capital invested.

Now, let me take the case from my own State, namely, tea. 24 British gardens in Duars, registered in India have a paid-up capital with capitalised profits amounting to Rs. 190 lakhs and in 1953 alone they have made a total profit of Rs. 189½ lakhs. Then they have a reserve fund of Rs. 223 lakhs etc. There are 14 Indian-owned gardens in Duars having a total paid-up capital of Rs. 52 lakhs and capitalised profit of Rs. 58 lakhs. In 1953 alone they have made a net profit of Rs. 88 lakhs. Their reserve fund amounts to Rs. 51 lakhs. Now, in terai 6 British owned gardens have a paid-up capital of Rs. 27 lakhs. In 1953 they made a profit of Rs. 26 lakhs. Again, in Darjeeling 14 gardens have got a paid-up capital of Rs. 53 lakhs. In 1953 their net profit was Rs. 19 lakhs. Why is it? On the one hand we believe that not only they do not need any financial help or incentive for investment, but on the other we want to know what is being done to utilise these huge reserve funds, depreciation funds etc., for the national good. As a matter of fact, even within the framework of what Shri Deshmukh subscribes to, that is, even when we allow the profits to the private industries, why cannot the Government use some sort of pool in which the reserve fund, depreciation fund and other profits will be canalised into important aspects of national industry which we think necessary for our national good. Why cannot we use these funds? If and when the private industries need them, they can be given the money. But, why should we allow this huge amount to remain there when really the country needs money so badly and at a time when we are really squeezing the poor man for everything that the Government needs? That is why we feel that the profit motive remains the main and sole guide for investment and this we plead is a complete negation of planning.

On the other hand look at the condition of the workers. Like the peasants, we feel it is the workers who must have the purchasing power if the Plan is to succeed. I am not taking the question of employment just now.

3 P.M.

Let us take the very self-same tea industry. Actually, in my State of West Bengal, if we are to fully implement the Minimum Wages Act, then a worker would get Rs. 26 per month. In the Terai and Darjeeling, it would be less. Contrast this with what the big managers get. For instance, in a British-owned garden of 500 acres of land, a manager would get anything like Rs. 5,000. In the bigger gardens, it would be something like Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000. Then of course, they get other things like free furniture, housing, entertainment costs and medical facilities, which, of course, the workers do not get. As a matter of fact, because of the big agitation, planters have now said: 'We will give you a little increase. But you must never ask for more. Like Oliver Twist, you must never ask for more'. There is a big fight going on in the tea industry. This is what is happening. On the one hand, planning goes forward, production goes up and workers fulfil their part of the contract; they work more for increasing production, and then on the other hand they do not earn enough to be able to enjoy the things which they produce because they have no purchasing power. There is a glut in the market. Then again, we find this whole, precipitous fall in prices and we see distress. So this is a big thing which has not been answered in the Budget.

Now, I come to the question of unemployment. I will not deal with it at great length because I am sure you

will be ringing the bell just now. Everybody today recognises that there is serious unemployment. I would mention here that it is not only unemployment amongst unskilled workers but among technically trained people, not only among the poorer classes—about which we are all aware—but also the middle classes. In my State of West Bengal, the position is very desperate. As a matter of fact, they have taken a survey of those who are unemployed. Out of 3,75,000 people, 1,96,000 are from the middle classes and 1,82,000 are others —these are more or less, the figures. Therefore, this question of middle class unemployment has also to be tackled.

Now, I will not go very much into the new taxation proposals because that will fit in more when the Finance Bill comes up, but I would say that the new excise duties are being sought to be realised from those who can ill pay it. Of course, the Finance Minister said that if we were to spread it amongst all the people who would be using these things, it would come to about Re. 1 per head. Here, I would say that even Re. 1 can be the last straw that can break the camel's back, when we look at the context. in which it has been imposed. For instance, in respect of agriculture. I was speaking to a friend of ours in this House who comes from Bihar. He told me that an agriculturist who before war used to pay Rs. 7-8 as taxes today pays by way taxes of various forms—union, State and local taxes—something like Rs. 41. If that is so, and then if you add on these new excise duties, the peasant who, has faced a precipitous fall in agricultural prices will suffer more. If he wants to buy a *dhoti* for himself or a *saree* for his wife, he has to pay more. Last year, we imposed a duty on cloth; this year again we are imposing an additional duty. Somebody had computed that it would be 18 pies to a square yard. I do not know whether the computation is correct. But, in any case, I feel that it is a hard thing and it is a thing that should not have been imposed.

Then, of course, there is duty on sugar, matches and all those things. Then there is the question of other excise duties on certain industries, which are our own industries. They are not very big units. For instance, fans and sewing machines. Somebody has mentioned about sewing machines. I would also like to add that the sewing machine is not a luxury article. It is a means of production for quite a large section of our people. Coming from a State where there is a big refugee population, I know that quite a large number of refugee women have been using it as their only means of subsistence. Large numbers of tailors use it. Actually, the Usha and other machines have established themselves in the market in competition with Singer's. It is because that they have reduced the prices, that they are able to get a market. Because people have not got the purchasing power, they have reduced the prices. Of course, there may be a few rich people who may be buying sewing machines. But to the lower middle class, it is a means of production and they invest in it. Actually, it is the lowering of the prices that has increased the demand. Here again, I feel that this new excise duty will not be borne by the industry, but that it will be passed on to these people. The same thing will happen in the case of fans.

I would just like to end up by saying that it is a pointer as to which way the wind is blowing when the *Capital* —which is an organ of British big business—says:

> "Of Rs. 21.7 crores added by tax proposals to Central revenues, Rs. 18 crores are contributed by new and heavier excise duties (4|5ths indirect taxation)."

Then comes the interesting part:

> "This suggests acceptance of businessmen's thesis that the common man should put more into the pool of resources. This is, in principle, rational and equitable policy, though one could urge the serious criticism that new excises are too steep for a beginning."

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

The proposed income-tax structure is relatively good, but the enhancement should have been steeply progressive. I would just mention that the increase in the slab rate on the lower category, *i.e.* Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 10,000 is 6 pies, but it is only 3 pies in the case of the category of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000. I think it should have been steeper on the upper levels than on the lower levels.

Then there is one other point. That is the question of the estate duty. I am afraid, nobody else has mentioned it. Why is it that in spite of the assurance of hon. the Finance Minister that there would be Rs. 4 crores from estate duty, we have hardly been able to get very much? It is no use being factious and saying 'well rich people have not died.' The Taxation Inquiry Commission has made certain recommendations on this matter. This is a thing which has been debated in this House and many Members have pointed out that there are loopholes, there are many loopholes. It must be that these loopholes are the sources through these people escape. These loopholes have got to be plugged. We imposed this estate after serious deliberation because it was a source from which the surplus income could be mopped up.

I will end up by reading an interesting quotation from the *Economic Review*, which is the mouthpiece of the AICC:

> "According to one calculation, today the incidence of direct taxation is about 316 per cent, over that of 1941-42 and of indirect taxation, about 501 per cent in the same period. The present budget leans heavily on indirect taxation. This has to be viewed in the light of the national sample survey re: income of 11,000 families. Twenty per cent. of these families had an income of Rs. 120 to Rs. 600 per year. The recent rural credit survey reveals an even more unhappy position. Nearly 20 per cent of our agricultural families have incomes of Rs. 400 and less annually."

So that is why we feel that the most essential part of our planning on which attention has to be focussed is the question of how we can preserve and increase the purchasing power of the people, of the workers and the middle classes. It is just here that the Budget has failed. That is why we feel that this Budget is the Budget of a conservative capitalist who does not see anything beyond what his old traditions have taught him, that what is required in finance is only to see that profit incentive for business is kept up.

Shri Tulsidas (Mehsana West): I have just been hearing a number of speeches in which rightly Members have been making observations not only on the Budget but also on the general economic policy of the country. Now, these two things cannot be separated from each other. Naturally, one has to speak on the general economic policy of the Government as well as on the Budget proposals, which carry, more or less, the economic policy of the Government.

Now, I have been reading the speech of the hon. the Finance Minister in the other House. He has replied to a number of observations made in that House. He has said that this Budget has a socialistic aspect which the Government and the country have now accepted. Now, even on the debate on the economic policy of Government which was held last time, the Finance Minister himself said that the Government had not only the question of the socialistic aspect in view, which is the main basis on which the whole policy is dictated, but also that there would be a pragmatic and practical approach.

Let me first refer to the over-conservatism exhibited by the hon. Finance Minister. As I have always been telling this House, the Finance Minister has been rather under-estimating the revenues and over-estimating the expenditure. I made this charge last year as well. I know his reply to

that charge, which he made in the other House also. I am fully aware of the fact that it is not possible to estimate accurately, but the fact stands out that every year from 1948-1949 to 1953-54 the difference that has occurred has gone in favour of the Government in each and every case. The actuals of the year 1954-55 are not yet available, but the revised estimates show a smaller deficit than the budgeted deficit of Rs. 10 crores. The expected payment from Pakistan of about Rs. 9 crores for which credit had been taken in the revenue accounts was not realised, which means the revised estimate of the deficit was only Rs. 19 crores. I know, Sir, that in his Budget speech the hon. the Finance Minister has given the reasons how this deficit was met, by a number of export duties, as on tea etc. But what I am trying to point out is that from our experience of past year we are fully justified in inferring that the budgeted deficit of Rs. 30 crores for 1954-55 is an over-estimate. It may be that it may not be to that extent. I know that he replied in the other House that he has left the shortfall of Rs. 8 crores uncovered, because he has taken that as a contingency. Whether it is Rs. 8 crores or more or less is a matter of opinion. But he has kept that uncovered.

One important aspect which I would like to bring to the notice of the House is that according to the estimates of expenditure, particularly development expenditure on the revenue side, there is an increase of Rs. 38 crores in the Civil Administration. Of course, this Rs. 38 crores includes expenditure on education and similar other nation building activities. There is also an increase of expenditure of nearly Rs. 13 crores on the side of miscellaneous expenditure which includes a certain amount of expenditure on Community Projects, and so on.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

The Finance Minister has also mentioned in his speech that the tempo of expenditure has been slow during the last three or four years and particularly during last year expenditure has been lagging behind even on the capital side. I may point out that on the capital side last year there was a shortfall of nearly Rs. 26 crores, if you do not take into consideration the trading results which have been put in the capital budget. Therefore the tempo of expenditure has been rather slow; and I do not know how far the tempo will be increased during the current year because the estimate envisages a very large amount of expenditure during the current year.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That is not on the revenue side.

Shri Tulsidas: On the revenue side there is an increase of Rs. 38 crores on the civil side.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am talking of the capital expenditure.

Shri Tulsidas: Also on the revenue side.

Even in regard to capital expenditure, the estimated expenditure is less than what was envisaged last year, on account of the slow tempo of expenditure. On the revenue side it is automatically reduced to that extent. On the expenditure side of revenue account an amount of Rs. 11 crores less is proposed to be spent. For that also the explanation has been given in the Budget. So, that shows that development expenditure on the revenue side as well as on the capital side is less. So, what I am trying to establish is that for the current year the estimated expenditure of Rs. 38 crores under Civil Administration and Rs. 13 crores under Miscellaneous, that is nearly Rs. 51 crores, to my mind, appears to be an over-estimate, because to my mind the tempo of expenditure has not reached that level. Of course the Finance Minister is accustomed to balance a deficit on the capital side from surpluses on the revenue side. But the question is whether the estimated expenditure of Rs. 51 crores on the revenue side is going to be realised. The burden on the community through taxation has been increasing year after year. There have been years when there has been large surpluses by way of customs

[Shri Tulsidas]

duty. The revenue budget had to a large extent finance the capital budget during the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53. Those were the years when there was a very big surplus: Rs. 128 crores in 1951-52, Rs. 44 crores in 1952-53 and Rs. 60 crores in 1950-51. All those amounts were utilised on the capital side. If that is so, is it asking too much of the Finance Minister that for at least a year, which is the last year of the First Five Year Plan, the community should expect less burden of taxation. I know there is a gap. That gap is Rs. 30 crores. But the Rs. 51 crores which is expected to be spent is not going to be spent. Moreover, in the previous years when there was a large surplus, these were taken over to the capital side.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I would like to point out one thing. About Rs. 84 crores were transferred to the States in consideration of the Report of the Finance Commission. That was not for capital expenditure but for the revenue side of their account.

Shri Tulsidas: In view of this, is it too much to expect that at least for a year there should be a certain amount of less burden on the community at large? There is no necessity to fill the gap of Rs. 30 crores. It might be that when it comes to the stage of actuals, we may find that it has been filled up, according to past experience. That is the one point which I would like to bring to his notice.

As regards economy on the expenditure side, I know a number of speakers have said that there is very great necessity of economy on the expenditure side. The Taxation Enquiry Commission have also pointed out the great necessity of effecting economy in administration. I find, Sir, that the Defence Services have shown a certain amount of economy in expenditure. I do not know how far the recurring expenditure of Rs. 7½ crores has been reduced, whether it is entirely on account of less expenditure on stores as the hon. Finance Minister has made out in his speech or whether this amount is due to reduction in recurring expenditure. That is a point which I would like to know. But, since the Defence Ministry has shown some economy on the expenditure side, it is not too much to expect the other Ministries also to show a certain amount of zeal in reducing the expenditure, at least to show economies. I know the hon. Finance Minister said that it is difficult in the present conditions to have much economy without having any retrenchment. It is also a question as to how much benefit the country can get due to economy. But, there is scope and the Taxation Enquiry Commission has definitely pointed out that there is scope for economy on the expenditure side.

I would like to point out something about the public enterprises and the accountability on that. We had the debate year before last. Even last year, at the time of the Budget I had mentioned that we are not in possession of the different balance-sheets and the profit and loss accounts of the different public enterprises. Since then I had been in correspondence with the hon. Finance Minister. Out of about 42 public enterprises, we have not been able to get any accounts except in regard to three. I received his reply that except one which is in the Finance Ministry, the rest are in the Library of the House. I find that except three these are not available in the Library of the Lok Sabha. I have been writing to the Librarian and he does not give us any. I am not able to get anything. He wrote to me that he has arranged with the other Ministries to send me copies of the balance-sheets for the remaining concerns. But, I have not received them. I have only to point out that it is not possible to know exactly what the state of affairs in these public enterprises is and unless we know that we cannot say anything. I would ask him whether he has at all considered the suggestion given from this House that a Committee should go into the public enterprises and report

on their position. It was the desire of the House. He was going to think it out and I do not know what decision he has come to. It is now nearly a year and a half since the debate took place. He mentioned that he was going to make a certain provision in the Companies Bill. I do not think he has made any. As far as I know, there is no provision with regard to public enterprises except that there is one clause which says that public enterprises may be exempted from a number of sections. I would like to know whether anything has been decided with regard to these public enterprises. I think the public sector is going to expand and expand very rightly. After all, in the public sector we have got to have more and more industries. Naturally, when the public sector is going to expand, we must try and see that the expenditure in these different enterprises is minimised and that this House should be provided with the material with which to judge how these enterprises are functioning.

I would also like to make an earnest suggestion with regard to the loans and advances to the States. The loans and advances to the States from the Centre have been increasing from year to year. Such loans and advances amounted to Rs. 123 lakhs in 1953-54, to Rs. 224 lakhs in 1954-55 and in 1955-56 it is Rs. 305 lakhs. I do not know what are the general principles governing the grant of such loans and advances to the States which are increasing every year. This is another matter on which the House should have complete information. We should know how these loans and advances are spent and whether they have been rightly spent or not. We sanction all these amounts. Therefore, I am suggesting this. I have in mind the case of Australia which has also a Federal Government and where there is what is called the Grants Commission which is meant to scrutinise the grants, loans etc. advanced to the different States and provinces by the Centre and to report on the manner in which they are utilised by the provinces or the States. After all, it is because of such loans to the States that the Centre has to resort to deficit financing; and, I am sure, this House would like to know whether the Government intend to take any steps for the appointment of a Committee to go into the question of these loans and advances to the States and for scrutinising the expenditure made. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to clarify this.

Another factor which I would like to bring to his notice is this. In his speech, with regard to the provision for capital formation in the private sector—which I would like to call the non-official sector—he has mentioned the setting up of two Corporations. I have not seen any mention of what decision they have taken with regard to the report of the Committee on Business Finance appointed by the Reserve Bank of India of which Mr. A. D. Shroff was the chairman. He had made certain suggestions and I do not know to what extent some of those suggestions have been accepted by the Government. I would like to know whether they have been able to accept at least some of them or whether any decision has been taken on this issue.

I shall now come to the question of agricultural prices. I must join issue that with regard to agricultural prices, they have been going down since nearly a year. Particularly, during this year, the agricultural prices have gone down considerably. When I was touring the other day in my constituency, I was talking to most of the agriculturists and they told me that they did not mind the lowering of the agricultural prices provided they got their goods at similarly lower prices. But, unfortunately, they do not get the goods they require at lower prices.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Sell your cloth at a cheaper price.

Shri Tulsidas: I am coming to that Therefore, I am saying that since the agriculturists do not get their

[Shri Tulsidas]

goods at prices which are equally lower as the prices they are getting for their produce, they are affected.

Now, let us consider the question of manufactured goods. In the case of manufactured articles, four factors come to play, with regard to the cost structure. One is raw material, the second is labour, the third is the import of taxation and the fourth the margin of profit. If one out of the four is coming down, it is but proper that the other three should also come down, in order to bring down the price of the manufactured article. Unless the other three factors come down it is not possible to get a lower price.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Reduce the last.

Shri Tulsidas: Whatever it is, I am saying that you reduce all the other three factors. Otherwise, the price of the manufactured article cannot go down.

Let us speak about the cloth price. There has been the excise duty. Cotton prices have come down and the price of cloth must have come down, but they will not come down because the excise duty has been increased. Moreover, we are exporting our surplus cloth in large quantities. How do you expect the prices to go down? I personally feel that the duty on cloth is ill-timed because it is not going to reduce the prices, particularly, when we want to export cloth from this country in large quantities. This is not going to reduce the prices at all but will help in keeping the prices at the same level. I know the Finance Minister is considering this point and I am sure we will hear him at the time he replies to the debate.

There is the question of the sewing machines. I know it has now been decided that those small factories which are not coming under the Factories Act will be exempted. But, that means that only those who have not more than 10 persons employed in a particular institution will be exempted. There are small-scale industries which employ 30, 40 or 50 people. They may manufacture wheels or stands, but what is going to happen to them? How are you going to collect the excise duty from them? Is it possible to collect it? I can understand if they are big factories having a regular establishment, where your men can go and collect the excise. These small-scale industries with 30 or 40 people employed will not be affected by your excise duty. How do you know that the wheel that is manufactured is for a sewing machine or for something else? They produce a wheel which may be for a sewing machine or for anything else. Therefore, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to consider that aspect.

With regard to the increased duty on sugar, I understand from the hon. Minister's speech that he would reduce the consumption because we have got less production than our consumption. I would like to remind him that only since the last two years the consumption of refined sugar has gone up. What is the reason? The refined sugar prices were the lowest during the last two years and the *gur* prices have not been decreased. That is why the consumption went up to such a high level. I do not think that that consumption is going to be maintained even during this year. On top of it, we are importing sugar. If you want to curtail the consumption, how are you going to allow new factories to come up? On the one hand we want new factories to come up and we import sugar to the extent of 22½ lakh tons. On the other hand we want to curtail the consumption of sugar and, therefore, we are putting an excise duty on an article which has got a minimum cane price fixed. The raw material price is fixed. The excise duty is also there. Even in respect of the other two factors, there is very little to be adjusted, excepting perhaps in the factories which are in the Bombay side. Otherwise, in Bihar and U.P. factories, you will not find much to adjust. However, if there is anything to be adjusted, we have

already adjusted. On the one hand, you increase the excise duty by Rs. 1/12 per cwt. Whatever sugar you were importing, there was only a profit of Re. 1 in it. So, you are going to get only 12 annas from the profits of the manufacturer. Even this excise duty is not going to bring down the price of sugar under any circumstances. If you want to curtail the consumption, for heaven's sake do not levy this duty.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Stop imports?

Shri Tulsidas: I do not mind. We are already committed to the extent of 5,00,000 tons this year. Next year this carry-over will have to be kept and stocks of sugar will be kept in the factories.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: New factories would not start producing immediately.

Shri Tulsidas: The production this year is going to be increased to the extent of 14,00,000 tons. Therefore, the increase in the excise duty is almost untimely. I have been pointing this out because I feel that, except for South India where the profits of sugar factories are more as they have big farms and they produce their own cane, on this side they buy the cane from cane-growers. Unless and until you curtail this excise duty, I am afraid we have rather to bring the question whether we should allow more factories to come in. I know it is not possible for the sugar industry as such, because it has got its ups and downs, and you have to envisage fully to what extent sugar production would be made available in this country. Even three years back, if instead of disposing of the surplus stock of 3 or 4 lakh tons of sugar and selling it at low prices and giving a rebate for export and so on, we had kept it, we would not have come to this position today. The policy here is such that whenever we get a surplus, we want to finish it off as soon as possible, and as soon as there is a shortage, we rush to the world markets and get it at whatever price. That is a thing which has to be considered.

With regard to the question of finances which are required in the private sector, some friends on this side have said that it is not necessary that they should always have it. That is not so. A number of studies have been made in regard to different industries, and ploughing back is most desirable. On the one hand you want ploughing back; on the other hand you want the section 23A, which is really going to do harm with regard to the ploughing back of the capital which is required for the expansion of the industry or for rehabilitation of industry. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to look into this, because otherwise it is going to harm the ploughing back and also stop the rehabilitation or expansion of the different industries.

श्री राम शरण (जिला मुरादाबाद---पश्चिम) : बजट के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रजातंत्र के साथ साथ इसमें भी विकास हुआ है । कुछ समय पहले, कुछ वर्ष पहले, जब हम बजट के सम्बन्ध में विचार करते थे तो किसी राज्य के व्यय पर पहले विचार करके उसके अनुसार आय करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता था और यदि आय उतनी नहीं होती थी तो ऋण द्वारा उसकी पूर्ति की जाती थी । लेकिन हमने देखा कि गणतंत्र के विकास के साथ साथ लोक सभा ने हमारी आर्थिक नीति का स्पष्टीकरण किया । आवड़ी में कांग्रेस ने भी एक प्रस्ताव पास किया जिसके द्वारा उसने देश की आर्थिक नीति को समाजवादी ढांचे का रूप दिया है । वही बात हम इस बजट में देखते हैं । गो वह शब्द प्रयोग में नहीं लाया गया है लेकिन कुछ कुछ उसकी झलक हम इस बजट में स्पष्ट देख रहे हैं । अनेक आय करों के बारे में हम देखते हैं कि जो नीचे की आमदनी वाले हैं उनके कर घटा दिये गये हैं और ऊपर की आमदनी वालों के करों में वृद्धि की गयी है । साथ ही जो सुपर टैक्स २५,००० से ऊपर लगाया जाता था उसको २०,००० पर लगाने का आयोजन किया गया है । इसी प्रकार

[श्री राम शरण]

से जो १८,००० से ऊपर-अतिरिक्त आय होती हैं उस पर और मनोरंजन के जो एलाउंसेज हैं उन पर कर लगाने का इसमें आयोजन हैं। विकास के सम्बन्ध में खास तौर पर छूट दी गयी हैं। जो कारखाने नई मशीनें लगायेंगे उनको २५ पर सेंट डेवेलपमेंट रिबेट दिया गया हैं। उसकी तरफ मैं खास तौर से ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। इससे लोगों को नये कारखाने खोलने का प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। जो लोग अपना रुपया इंश्योरेंस में या प्रावीडेंट फंड में लगाना चाहते हैं उनको आमदनी के छठें हिस्से या ६,००० के बजाय पांचवें हिस्से या ८,००० की छूट दी गयी हैं। लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान एक आवश्यक छूट की तरफ और दिलाना चाहता हूं और वह सम्पत्ति दान से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं। आप को विदित होगा कि विनोबा जी ने सब लोगों से अपील की हैं कि वे अपनी आय का छठा हिस्सा सम्पत्ति दान में दें। बहुत सारे लोगों ने अपनी आय का छठा या आठवां हिस्सा सम्पत्ति दान में दिया हैं। अगर हम इसकी भी छूट कर दें, रिबेट दे दें तो लोग ज्यादा प्रोत्साहित होंगे और विनोबा जी के सम्पत्ति दान में कुछ सहायता मिल सकेगी। इसी प्रकार से मैं खास तौर पर अध्यापकों, प्रोफेसरों की जो अपने पुस्तकालय रखते हैं और हर साल सैंकड़ों रुपये की पुस्तकें खरीदते हैं, यदि जितने की पुस्तकें खरीदी जाती हैं---वह रकम भी अगर छूट में मान ली जाय तो उचित होगा। इसके सम्बन्ध में भी वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। इस प्रकार के आय करों में जो कुछ परिवर्तन हुआ हैं, उससे कुछ झलक हमको समाजवादी ढांचे की मिलती हैं लेकिन वह झलक अधूरी रह जाती हैं, वह तभी पूरी होती जब कि हम अपनी बेकारी की समस्या को किसी प्रकार से हल कर सकते पर बेकारी की समस्या हल करना कोई आसान काम नहीं हैं हम यह देखते कि दो हजार करोड़ रुपये के करीब खर्च करने पर भी स्थिति जैसे कि पांच साल पहले थी, वही स्थिति आज भी विद्यमान हैं। बेकारी की समस्या के सम्बन्ध में थोड़ा भी विचार करें तो ऐसा मालूम होगा।

गवर्नमेंट द्वारा १९५२ का सेंशस आफ इंडिया का पेपर नम्बर २ निकला हैं उससे मालूम होता हैं और उसमें यह दिया हुआ हैं कि हमारे देश में जो लोग काम में लगे हुए हैं उनमें अधिकतर लोग ऐसे हैं जो कि सेल्फ इम्प्लायेड हैं। उसमें ऐसा लिखा हैं.

> "Self-employment is the dominant form of employment accruing for 78·5 per cent. of agricultural employment and over 50 per cent, that is, 54·6 per cent. of non-agriculture, excluding government servants, 71·3 of all employment in the country".

इसका मतलब यह हैं कि जितने लोग लगे हुए हैं, उनका ७१.३ प्रतिशत ऐसा हैं जो अपने निजी काम में लगे हुए हैं और उनमें खास तौर पर वे लोग हैं जो या तो किसान हैं जो अपनी खेती के काम में लगे हुए हैं या और छोटे छोटे व्यापारी हैं जो दुकानदारी या उद्योग धंधों में लगे हुए हैं, जब तक हम इनकी स्थिति नहीं सुधारेंगे जो इन कामों में लगे हुए हैं और जो करीब ७१ प्रतिशत हैं, तब तक देश की उन्नति नहीं हो सकेगी। साथ ही साथ देश में करोड़ों लोग इस प्रकार के हैं जो कि बेकार हैं, या अर्ध बेकार हैं, उनकी स्थिति भी हमको सुधारनी हैं। तो प्रश्न यह होता हैं कि क्या इनकी स्थिति बड़े बड़े उद्योग धंधे खोलने से सुधर सकती हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं बतलाऊंगा कि कपड़े की मिलों में जो आजकल उत्पादन होता हैं और जिनके द्वारा कोई ४०० करोड़ का सामान प्रतिवर्ष तैयार किया जाता हैं, उस में कोई साढ़े सात लाख के करीब लोग लगे हुए हैं और दूसरी ओर हम देखते हैं कि २५ करोड़ रुपये की एक वर्ष में जो खादी तैयार की जाती हैं उसमें करीब ७५ लाख लोग लग जाते हैं और उनको रोजी मिल जाती हैं। सिर्फ बात यह हैं कि मिल में औसत आमदनी एक आदमी की डेढ़ रुपया हैं और खादी के काम में जो लगा हुआ हैं उस आदमी की औसत आमदनी बारह

आने हैं । दंखना यह है कि कुछ लाख मनुष्यों को यदि हम अधिक मजदूरी दें और करोड़ों लोगों को बेकार करें, उसकी अपेक्षा कहीं अच्छा है कि भले ही मजदूरी कम हो लेकिन यह जो करोड़ों लोग बेकार हैं और उनके साथ साथ जो करोड़ों अर्ध बेकार हैं उनको इस प्रकार से काम मिल जाय । इस सम्बन्ध में, जहां तक गवर्नमेंट की औद्योगिक नीति का सम्बन्ध है, उसका स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिये, जब तक इसका स्पष्टीकरण नहीं होगा और जब तक बड़े उद्योग धंधे और छोटे उद्योग धंधों में स्पर्धा होती रहेगी तब तक छोटे उद्योग धंधे बड़ों के मुकाबले में नहीं ठहर सकेंगे । इसके वास्ते, जैसा आचार्य कृपालानी ने कहा है और श्री सिंहासन सिंह ने भी उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है, इस बात की जरूरत है कि गवर्नमेंट इन दोनों प्रकार के कामों, बड़े उद्योग धंधों और छोटे घरेलू गृह उद्योग और ग्राम उद्योगों का जो स्फेयर आफ वर्क---क्षेत्र---हैं, उसको निर्धारित कर दिया जाय, चाहे वह किसी प्रकार से हो । जैसे कि हमारे यहां के खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड से कहा है कि तेल का जो खाने वाला प्रकार है, वह कोल्हू द्वारा तैयार किया जाय और जो अखाद्य है, वह मशीन के द्वारा तैयार किया जाय । इसी प्रकार से चावल की बात कही है । यह जानते हुए भी कि जो चावल घरेलू उद्योग धंधे से तैयार होता है, उस चावल का वजन भी अधिक होता है और उसमें पौष्टिक पदार्थ भी अधिक होते हैं और जो चावल मशीन के द्वारा तैयार होता है उसमें पौष्टिक पदार्थ भी नष्ट हो जाते हैं और साथ ही साथ इसका वजन भी कम हो जाता है, आश्चर्य की बात है कि हम यह जानते हुए भी मशीनों पर निर्भर हैं । देश की जिस में भलाई है और जिस में हम देश के ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को लगा सकते हैं ? उसके लिये यदि मशीन के कारखानों को बन्द भी करना पड़े तो भी हमें ऐसा करना चाहिए क्योंकि गृह उद्योग में हम करोड़ों लोगों को रोजगार दे सकेंगे और पौष्टिक पदार्थ भी लोगों को दे सकेंगे । सन् १९४८ की गवर्नमेंट की जो औद्योगिक नीति है उसका जब तक गवर्नमेंट स्पष्टीकरण नहीं करेंगी तब तक वह जो घरेलू उद्योग धंधे हैं, वे गृह उद्योग और ग्रामोद्योग हैं, वे मिल के व्यवसायों के सामने नहीं ठहर सकेंगे । इस वास्ते जो सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी की बात है, मेरा कहना है कि बजट में उसकी पूरी झलक नहीं आ सकी है और जब तक कि ग्रामोद्योगों और गृह उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलेगा और इनका क्षेत्र निर्धारित नहीं होगा, तब तक हम बेकारी की समस्या पर काबू नहीं पा सकेंगे । इनके निर्धारित होने पर ही हम बेकारी की समस्या को दूर कर सकेंगे क्योंकि चाहे हम बड़े व्यवसायों को कितना ही बढ़ायें उनमें हम देश के अधिक से अधिक बेकार लोगों को नहीं खपा पायेंगे इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि हमें बड़े उद्योगों की आवश्यकता नहीं है, बड़े उद्योगों की भी जरूरत है, हैवी एन्ड बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज की हमारे देश में जरूरत है, उनको हमें चलाना होगा लेकिन जहां तक खाद्य पदार्थ और कपड़े का सम्बन्ध है और जो नितान्त आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं, उनको यदि हम गृह उद्योगों और ग्राम उद्योगों के द्वारा ही पैदा करेंगे तो ही हम गामों की उन्नति कर सकते हैं, उनको स्वालम्बी बना सकते हैं और साथ ही हम अपनी बेकारी की समस्या को बहुत हद तक दूर कर सकते हैं ।

अब मैं कुछ थोड़ा समय लेकर बजट में जो खास खास बातें हैं, उनकी और विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । पहली बात तो यह है कि इस बजट में यह दंखने में आता है और पिछले कई वर्षों से हम देख रहे हैं कि जहां तक सार्वजनिक आय का सम्बन्ध है, उसको कम रखने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है और जहां तक कि व्यय का सम्बन्ध है उसको ज्यादा रखने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है, जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि अगले वर्ष में जिस वक्त कि आंकड़ों को रिवाइज किया जाता है । तो उसमें आय अधिक दिखलायी देती है और व्यय कम होता है । व्यय के कम होने का एक खास कारण यह भी है कि बहुत सारी मदों में जो व्यय निर्धारित कर दिया जाता है, उसके सम्बन्ध

[श्री राम शरण]

में और खास तौर पर विकास विभागों के सम्बन्ध में यह देखने में आता है कि उनके सम्बन्ध में जो व्यय निर्धारित होता है उसमें बहुत अधिक रुपया लैप्स होता है, खर्च नहीं हो पाता है और खास तौर पर यह बात खादी और ग्रामोद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में देखी गयी है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक मिसाल रखना चाहता हूं कि पिछले वर्ष में खादी के सम्बन्ध में दो करोड़ रुपये व्यय का निश्चय किया गया था लेकिन उसमें से एक चौथाई ही खर्च हो सका। इसी तरह से ग्रामोद्योगों में एक चौथाई से भी बहुत कम, यानी चौदह लाख में से केवल ५५ हजार ही खर्च हो सका। इसका कारण यह है कि जो स्कीमें खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के सम्बन्ध में बनती हैं उनकी स्वीकृति में कई मास लग जाते हैं और कई मास के बाद अगर स्वीकृति मिली भी तो उसके बाद वह मंजूरी के लिए फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट में भेजी जाती है और वही एंतराज जो कि उन स्कीमों पर हमारे वाणिज्य और उद्योग विभाग के द्वारा होता है, वही एंतराज फिर वित्त विभाग में उठाये जाते हैं और इस प्रकार से इन स्कीमों की वाणिज और उद्योग विभाग द्वारा स्वीकृति मिलने में और फिर फाइनेंस विभाग से इनके पास होने में सात सात और आठ आठ मास तक लग जाते हैं और फिर उन पर अमल करने का बहुत कम समय रह जाता है और इस वजह से बहुत सारी रकमें आखिर में सरेंडर करनी पड़ जाती हैं। इसी प्रकार हमारे जो विकास विभाग हैं वह अपनी विकास योजनाओं पर बहुत भारी खर्च निर्धारित कर देते हैं लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने अभी बतलाया वह पूरी रकमें खर्च नहीं हो पाती हैं और साल के आखिर में बहुत सारा रुपया सरेंडर करना पड़ता है। हर साल यह देखा जाता है कि जो व्यय रक्खा जाता है उस से कम व्यय होता है और दूसरी तरफ यह देखा जाता है कि जो आमदनी रक्खी जाती है उस से आमदनी ज्यादा होती है।

दूसरी बात खास तौर पर यह दिखलाई देती है कि जो कर जांच आयोग बना था उस की जो मुख्य मुख्य सिफारिशें थीं उन का इस बजट में समावेश किया गया है। उस की वजह से २१ करोड़ ७० लाख रु० की वृद्धि हुई है। फिर भी अगर देखा जाय तो यह पता चलेगा कि पूंजी व्यय और आय व्यय दोनों को मिला कर ३२० करोड़ रुपये की कमी रहती है और इस की पूर्ति डीफिसिट फाइनेंन्सिंग कर के की गई है। आज देश की जो हालत है उस को देखते हुए इस में कोई खतरनाक बात नहीं मालूम होती है, जैसे जैसे हमारा औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ता चला जायेगा और नई नई योजनाओं पर रुपया खर्च होता चला जायेगा वैसे वैसे धन की आवश्यकता होगी इस लिये आज हम ने जो इतनी रकम डीफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग में डाल दी है उस से कोई खतरा नहीं मालूम होता।

इसी तरह से तीसरी एक और खास बात बजट में देखने में आती है और वह यह है कि, जैसा पब्लिक एंकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने भी कहा है, आडिट और एंकाउन्ट्स दोनों को, जो कि अब तक एक थे, अलाहदा किया गया है। यह भी एक विशेष बात है।

Shri Natesan: I must congratulate the Finance Minister on the proposal that he has brought forward. The Budget speech is a dignified and sober account of the state of the Nation in the fourth year of the Plan and it augurs well for the fulfilment of the First Five Year Plan and for launching the Second Plan. It also takes another step towards the attainment of our objective of a Welfare State based on a socialistic pattern.

The Budget speech is bound to be disappointing if we look for any sort of slogans. It is really an unvarnished picture modestly presented. I welcome the proposals for a progressive increase in the tax rates for the higher income groups. I consider the new taxation proposals in so far as they relate to the middle and lower class as somewhat harsh in character.

The most unfortunate people who are concerned in this taxation are the unmarried people. I cannot understand why the unmarried people have been singled out as against the mar-

ried people. For a married man he has to deal with only one wife and probably a couple of children. But if you are an unmarried person you have to deal with your aged parents, a couple of sisters to be married and a copule of brothers to be educated.

Shri R. S. Diwan (Osmanabad): Where do these people go after marriage?

Shri Natesan: They start living separately.

Shri R. S. Diwan: No, not in India.

Shri Natesan: Whatever it is, it is only in India that it is a burden for these unmarried people. In other countries—say in England or Australia —when once a son becomes an adult, he himself leaves his parents. He tells his parents that he does not want to stay in the house. In this country you have got so many hangers-on and yet you want to tax the poor unmarried man. In a large number of cases, as I said, the dependants have got to be supported and I wish that the Finance Minister revises his ideas and sees that these unmarried people are let off lightly.

I am glad that there is a proposal to allow a development rebate of 25 per cent of the cost of all new plant and machinery installed for business purposes instead of the present initial depreciation allowance. I am glad also that the smaller industries which will play an important part in the Second Plan will benefit by it. But, as one interested in the electricity supply industry I would like to have the Finance Minister's clarification as to the effect of the development rebate of 25 per cent on the electricity supply industry *vis-a-vis* the financial provisions of the Electricity Supply Act. On the face of the situation, it appears that an undertaking taking advantage of the development rebate will carry no tax liability in respect thereof, but the point remains as to how this development rebate will have to be dealt with for purposes of the Sixth Schedule in the matter of adjusting rates. Sir, this is a very important matter for people who are interested in the electricity supply industry and who are covered by the Electricity Supply Act wherein are given certain schedules of rates for assessing the machinery etc.

If you refer to the Budget Explanatory Memorandum given by the Central Government, on page 98 appears a long list of schemes—power supply schemes—for which money has been allotted. Now, I must express my extreme disappointment that no scheme in respect of Madras is there, whereas I find the Rihand project of U.P., the Hirakud project, D.V.C. and all others are mentioned there at some point or other. I am glad to see that the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power is here. Now that he is here, I want to make a complaint on behalf of Madras State. We have been pressing on the Central Government for years and years that the power supply in Madras is very very bad. There have been uniform cuts from anything like 25 per cent to 75 per cent. We have asked for a particular scheme, the Kunda project. That scheme will cost Rs. 25 crores and it will have a generating capacity of 150,000 kilowats. But, what happened? The scheme was sent to the Government of India in 1951. We are now in 1955 and there is no sign of its being sanctioned. Here, the Central Government thinks that there is some other scheme which will be more economical. They are recommending that Madras should take up the Barapole scheme. I quite agree. We are prepared to take it. But, the Barapole scheme will take some years. After all this Government and Coorg Government have got to come to certain understandings. Having come to certain understandings, some survey has got to be made and it has to be finalised. So, even if you start taking up the Barapole scheme now, it will be at least seven years before it can be completed. My point is: please allow us to go through with this Kunda

[Shri Natesan]

project. That is very important and that is going to give 150,000 K. Ws.

We are talking of unemployment. The Finance Minister coolly says that he is going to find 2 million jobs every year. How is he going to find them if he does not provide work for people? Here is a suitable opportunity. There is a complaint, I must tell you, that South India does not get what it deserves. We are too far away from Northern India.

4 P. M.

Let me tell you that even the South Indian speakers here do not get a chance to speak (*Interruptions*). I am not casting any aspersions. I am sure the Chair will appreciate the humour of it when I compare this state of affairs with the South Indian speakers here.

As regards the Barapole project in Coorg, it will take sometime to finalise that scheme. But here is another scheme which has been finalised. Everything is ready; it can be started tomorrow, and the Madras Government does not want one pie from you now, because we have spare money. If you can sanction the scheme and include it in the Second Five Year Plan, you can give us whatever money you can. Now, what is the difficulty in this? You will be creating more employment; there will be no more cuts. I warn the Central Government now that if they do not take it up, there will be power cuts within the next two years—in fact every year. What are you going to do? You are trying to create a sort of difficulty and then trying to solve it.

I must tell you that in Coimbatore, during the last two years, when there was a cut, industrialists were reported to have lost more than two crores of rupees. The hon. Minister himself must know that. He was there in connection with a seminar. He was told about what had hapoened. Where is the response of the Minister, I do not understand. Engineers come here, they give you the scheme; they satisfy all your requirements. And yet, you coolly sit down here and say 'Why not try some other scheme?' At this rate, you cannot get on with anything. You are not going to solve the unemployment problem like that. That is a point which I wanted to bring to the notice of the Government.

As against this, what has happened in North India? What about Bokaro? You have got three 50,000 kilowatt sets. One 50,000 kilowatt set is at work and two sets are lying idle. Here you have not got the load, but you have got the power. There we have got the load, but we do not have the power. That is the difference. Naturally, in South India, people grumble. They think that North Indians have their own way. I wish that you do not give room for that dissatisfaction in South India. If you can take up the scheme now, I am sure the State of Madras will be ever grateful to you.

Then there is also another point that I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister. We have got what is called the Madras Institute of Technology, in Madras. It is I suppose, proposed to have an institute in each of the regions—north, south, east and west. This is a higher technological institute. The institute is already in existence in Kharagpur. Now, we understand that it is going to be opened in Bombay. The Madras Government has been addressing the Union Government and it has told them that the present Institute of Technology in Madras can be the nucleus. Now, that ought to receive the very favourable consideration of the Government of India. I understand that these technological institutes require a lot of capital to start with, as much as Rs. 4 crores. I also understand that the expenditure every year in excess of the revenue of the Madras Institute of Technology will be only about Rs. 1½ lakhs, and further equipment will only cost a few lakhs of rupees. There are three

hostels of the best type for over 250 students which are ready. The Madras Government has been pressing that this institute had better serve as the nucleus for it, instead of spending Rs. 4 crores for a new institute. There is a persistent appeal and request from Madras and I wish the request of the Madras Government is considered favourably.

I find that in the First Five Year Plan, you had asked for Rs. 200 crores odd for relieving unemployment, and I see that you are falling short by about Rs. 200 crores even in respect of the original target of about Rs. 2,000 odd crores. Now, even when you get the additional amount, you are not able to relieve unemployment. How is it, I want to know. I say that all this can be attributed to the extraordinary delay in the Centre. It is possible that if immediate action is taken, you might make up some time and be able to give some satisfaction.

I see, Sir, that you are looking at me. I will sit down now. But before that I would request that the points I have put forward on behalf of the Madras State may receive the sympathetic consideration of the Central Government.

Shri Pocker Saheb (Malappuram): I welcome the fact that the Finance Minister has been able to present his Budget not only in the English language but also in Hindi. I am still more happy that he did not dispense with English. I hope this policy will be continued hereafter too.

While on this question, I would very much like to appeal to the Government to realise the position of a very large number of Members of this House. Out of the 499 Members, a very large section is not familiar with the Hindi language. I do say that once Hindi is accepted by the Constitution as the official language, it is the duty of everyone to give effect to it as far as it is practicable to do so. At the same time, the Government should realise that the 499 Members who have been elected to this House have to discharge their duties, and that their duties consist in listening to and understanding what is going on in the House and giving expression to their views. This is a fundamental right which every Member of this House has got, and I say it is the duty of the Government to afford every facility that is practicable to enable the Members of this House to understand what is going on in the House. This country, I am sure, is going to lead the world towards the path of peace, prosperity and happiness. In order that it may be able to do so, it must set an example which must be respected by one and all in the world. Now, just for a moment imagine what a foreigner will think of us when he finds and witnesses the proceedings here, *viz.*, that a very large percentage of the Members do not understand what is going on here. Is it not a shameful state of affairs to be told that we carry on our deliberations in a manner that is not at all commendable? Now, what is the difficulty? What is the thing that stands in the way? The Government have only to take steps to render all the proceedings that are going on in this House in languages which are understood by other Members. In a vast country like this it is impossible to expect every Member who is returned to this House to understand both the official languages or all the languages spoken here. Now what I would suggest is that—this is a suggestion which I have been making from the very beginning, from 1946 when the Constituent Assembly was framing the constitution—arrangements ought to be made to render into English the speeches that are made in Hindi, and into Hindi the speeches that are made in English. These are the two official languages recognised by the Constitution and I say it is the bounden duty of the State to provide facilities for the understanding of the proceedings of this House by every Member. The omission to do so is a very serious dereliction of duty on the part of the State. After all what does it matter? It is a very easy thing. Are there not

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assemblies in the world in which people who do not have a common language and who speak different languages meet each other, understand each other and come to conclusions by understanding each other. Can we say, Sir, that here, in this House, we are carrying on the proceedings in such a manner that every Member understands it?

Mr. Chairman: May I just point out to the hon. Member, that out of ten minutes which he wanted, he has spent seven minutes on the question of language alone which has cropped up frequently in this House and on which the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker have given their rulings.

Shri Pocker Saheb: My request to the Government in this connection is that arrangements should be made to translate the speeches made in Hindi into English, and English speeches into Hindi; arrangements must be made for ear-phones to be furnished to Members so that a Member who knows only one of the languages might be able to understand the proceedings which take place in the other language by means of simultaneous translation.

In the short time that is now at my disposal, I would like to refer only to two, other points. The first is the land policy of the Government. There have been heated debates on this subject for the past two days. I had no occasion to express my views on that matter. I am not speaking on the Bill, I am only speaking as to the policy which ought to be adopted by Government as regards the question of possession or holding of land about which there is a great deal of grievance felt. I submit, Sir, that it is certainly inevitable that some limit should be placed on the extent of land which may be possessed or owned by individuals or families. Land in excess of the limit which may be placed should be made to be surrendered, not by way of confiscation but by giving proper compensation for the same, which is a fundamental right which belongs to every citizen of this country as has been already provided for in the Constitution. I know, Sir, that there are provisions of a very far-reaching character in the Bill that was passed yesterday authorising the Parliament even to pass legislation enacting that lands in excess of a particular limit should be surrendered to the State even without any compensation. I say that is not a correct policy. The policy ought to be that a limit should be placed. I do not wish to enter into a discussion as to what that limit should be. That is a matter of detail. But a limit should be placed, and whatever is in excess of that limit should be surrendered to the State and adequate provision should be made to pay compensation for the same. The hon. the Prime Minister was saying that it is an impossibility. I submit, Sir, that it is not an impossibility. Of course, it may be rather impracticable either for the State or for the persons to whom such excess lands may be distributed to pay the price thereof to the original owner at once or in a lump sum. Therefore, a provision should be made that the excess land that is taken from any particular owner should be distributed to the landless and others who do deserve it, within certain limits and the price of the land which ought to be payable to the original owner should be charged on that land which is distributed to people. A provision should also be made that the price should be recoverable in easy instalments spread over a long number of years. It does not matter how long it is. In that case neither the State nor the person to whom such land is allotted will feel it either impracticable or difficult to comply with that. By doing so, the fundamental right of the original owner to have compensation is secured. Of course, he must be satisfied with the payment of the price of the land which he surrenders by a series of instalments spread over a long number of years. By doing so no fundamental right of

his is violated and the landless people are also benefited. They are given the land and by working on the land they will find it easy to pay the price thereof. The State also need not shell out any lump sum of money. I make this suggestion to the Government for serious consideration in dealing with the land reform.

I would now like to refer to another matter which vitally affects my constituency. I would appeal to the Government to establish some paper industry in Eranad and Walluvanad Taluks of Malabar where unemployment is very acute. I understand that there is very good scope for starting such an industry in that area as there are all the materials necessary for the manufacture of paper available in that area. These two taluks are very important taluks in the west coast and they consist mostly of poor people and the question of cultivation and land tenure is giving very great trouble.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha (Hazaribagh East): Before making any submission, I would congratulate the hon. Minister of Finance for having produced an ambitious Budget, although the Budget appears to bear the label 'hurry slowly' which is just as it should be. Apart from the technicalities of the Budget, we have to view it in the context of the development plans that we have in our hands. The real test, I should say, for the Budget would be how far the benefits and advantages accruing out of these development programmes are actually reaching the 29 crores of the rural public throughout the country and how far they feel that these advantages and the programmes touch them directly or even indirectly. These poor people living far away from the humdrum of city life, living far away from civilisation, living far away from the technicalities of economics, living far away from the world of statistical figures, living far away also from the theoretical concepts like banking and budgetary proposals, stock markets Exchange and Money value etc, consider only what advantage has actually reached them. During our tours, when we sometimes ask them as friends to tell us what they have got to say, they openly and plainly say, "whatever you might have been doing, howsoever big projects you might have undertaken, howsomany crores of rupees you might have been expending, we poor people have mainly two necessities, food and cloth. If we do not get two square meals a day, if we do not get sufficient cloth to cover our bodies, if we do not get the minimum medical facilities and if we do not get little educational facilities for our children, we do not know what you people sitting at the top level have been doing". We are confused sometimes. I am not an economist. I am a layman so far as economics is concerned. But I would try to test the Budget in the way in which we are tested in our own villages when we reach them whenever there is an opportunity. So far as we are concerned, there is no difficulty. The programmes that we are having have convinced us. We are convinced but we are unable to convince the poor people.

I should now say that the first impact that has been brought about by the Budget is, that the middle classes have been hit hard by the taxation proposals. Excuse me for saying that we are living almost in an age of dualistic ideologies. We are having mainly two things, either co-existence or co-extinction. We are having in this country floods and also droughts. I am told that there are in Capital only two seasons, the winter and the summer and the Budget itself bristles with these dualistic ideologies, that is, deficits and surpluses, the rich and the poor, because middle classes are now going to be more or less eliminated. The Finance Minister had also said in his own speech that the two factors on which depends the success of our Plan are "Organisation and Finance". So, let us now think also in the term of the middle classes being eliminated altogether and let us think either of the rich or of the poor only. We should strive to promote

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them either to the rich or to demote them to the poor classes. The middle classes who form the backbone of society seem to be hit hard. That is the first effect which I, as a layman, see.

The second is that I find by a cursory reading of the Report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission that during the years 1953 and 1954 all the State and Central Governments have spent about Rs. 1,170 crores. By now they must have, I assume, spent about Rs. 2,000 crores. The great inconsistency that I could notice was that there has been a rise in the non-developmental expenditure. There has, no doubt, been a definite rise in public expenditure. Out of that there has been a perceptible rise in non-developmental expenditure. Our Finance Minister has told us and we are also told by the Progress Report of the Plan which we got, that out of the total amount allocated for being spent over development works in these five years, we have not been able to spend as much as we should have. If I remember aright, out of the total money, about Rs. 1,000 crores will not be spent within the First Plan period, though we are placing the Second Five Year Plan very soon. What does it indicate? Does it mean that there is something wrong somewhere? Are we to take it for granted that the administrative machinery is not moving properly? We take it to be so, and the Finance Minister had also occasion to say that the administrative machinery has to be geared up. The inconsistency to which I was referring is that when there is a rise in non-developmental expenditure, why is there a shortfall in reaching the targets and spending the total amount of the Five Year Plan? How is this to be explained? This is a curious contradiction that in one sector we have been spending more than it is necessary and in the other sector where we should have over-spent, we have not been able to spend as much. I would request the Finance Minister to examine this and tell us why this inconsistency is there and what steps are actually proposed to be taken in order to gear up the administrative machinery so that this inconsistency may not recur when we enter into the Second Five Year Plan, which is now hanging on our heads.

Next, I would like to ask how we could at least wipe out the tears of the poor people. The cottage industries and the small-scale industries of which we have been trumpeting so much are receiving almost stepmotherly treatment everywhere. Cooperatives are also a failure. These cottage industries and small-scale industries are not efficiently organised and run in any of the States although we hear a lot about them in the papers and in the reports that we receive from the different departments of the Government. But, if you go to the places where the money is spent, if you go to the places affected by droughts where the people are starving, who have got the urge to work and who want work and ask them, they say, 'give us Rs. 500 and we will do some work. We will engage ourselves in this industry or that industry, whether it is small handiwork or basket work or whatever it is'. They want some money. I have personally received representations from such persons who are in dire need of Rs. 200, Rs. 300 or even Rs. 500. They have made applications and they have not been getting any amount. It would have been better if conditions of cottage and small-scale industries could have been improved and if we could have put some more emphasis on them and toned up the administrative machinery. I am sure unemployment could also have been reduced to a great extent by this. I am sure until the enthusiasm of these poor people is coming forth in some way or other there is no hope of these Plans, whether it is the First Five Year Plan or the Second Five Year Plan, fructifying. Finally I would say that I am not a technical expert or

an economist but I wish my proposals, whatever their worth, were looked into and consideration given to them that they deserve.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I want to ask one question. To whom have the applications been made by those people who wished to start small-scale industries?

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: In my Sub-Division, Girdih, in the district of Hazaribagh, a circular had been sent from the Government of Bihar and that circular was apparently from the Centre, inviting applications from rural folk for small subsidies for starting small works, for example, earthenware or pottery works. The information reached the local municipal office, people were invited and about hundreds of applications were submitted. I know that some of them were submitted, but a year has passed and no kind of assistance has been given to them.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): It is with great interest that I heard the Finance Minister speaking on the General Budget when he presented it before the House. As it used to be, it was one of the most eagerly expected Budgets presented before the House after Independence as not only we, the Members of Parliament, but the people outside too expected something new, something spectacular and, I would say, something revolutionary in the Budget proposals. I need not tell here the background of this expectation found among the people of the country, because the Congress Party in power had passed a resolution in its recent session at Madras declaring its aim of a socialistic pattern of society. From this angle we could look into this Budget, but I was a little disappointed because there was no change from the past as far as this Budget was concerned. Of course, it was presented to us in the same old pattern. I know it is very difficult to change from the old pattern, but the people of this country are expecting great changes, not only from the Finance Minister, not only from the Government, but also from the National leadership of this ancient country. One great event if you trace the last year's history, is this. Internationally we have achieved great things which no country could achieve in such a short time. Nationally too, it is my humble opinion that the country has achieved great things which nobody expected, but at the same time we have to bear in mind that we have to achieve greater things and we must go swifter too.

Another important factor—the political factor that has emerged is that during these last two years the Congress Party has come out as one of the biggest political parties in the country even though there was reverse to that Party in the last general elections. I do not want to ignore this big factor that has emerged during the last two years of this Parliament's life and I had foreseen it even from the beginning in 1942 when we won the elections and had come here triumphantly, thinking that in the next general elections we would get greater control of the House. From this point of view I may tell you—I am not at all disappointed, because there is no such thing as a disappointment in a politician's life—we, the opposition from this side have failed miserably but at the same time we have to give also credit to the Congress organisation for winning the masses to its side through the inspiring leadership of the Leader of the House, who has also emerged as the leader of the country and as a leader of the world as a whole.

From this point of view, let us now go into the detailed intricacies of our own domestic problems. India is a vast country and we have got a lot of problems. We have got a plan, but at the same time it is a very colossal task to see that the problem of the masses in the country, the problem of unemployment, the problem of poverty the problem of under-employment, the problem of ill-health and illiteracy are all solved. Even though we have laid

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down the basis for solving these problems, we could not go swifter and we could not also achieve much. Of course, the Five Year Plan is there, the Budget is there, but at the same time, if we look through the pages of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee or the Estimates Committee, we could see huge waste of money as far as Government Administration is concerned. This is a potential factor which could not be ignored by those who view this Budget from the financial aspect of the country. This is not the first time that we are dilating on this waste on this administrative waste. The House has discussed it and we have said it over and over again. I was sorry to see that the Finance Minister has not had any final remedy for this disease that he is experiencing in his own administration. Of course, we had maintained a tradition when we became a free country and it will be very difficult to change immediately from the old to the new tradition, but at the same time we could have taken more and more stringent measures so that the waste could have been reduced to the minimum. There is not only waste in the Central Government, but a lot of waste is being seen in the Budgets of the States too. The other day we saw in the papers that even Government officers have refused to co-operate with the Estimates Committee of a particular State. This is a dangerous factor or a dangerous element, because when we have got enough resources in the country, when we are trying to evolve a new spirit of administration in the country, the officialdom is not co-operating with us fully, with the result that a lot of waste is now coming in and full use of our expenditure is not made always.

Coming to my own State, Travancore-Cochin, I may tell you that the State has been, not only once but several times, passing through heavy crisis and is still in a psychologically uncertain state. This is due not only because of unemployment or under-employment but also because of a kind of heavy frustration created not only by one Party but by all of us, who come from that State, and we all are equally responsible for it. Travancore-Cochin is perhaps considered as one of the most enlightened or advanced States in India and after Independence we expected that my State will be a model State but then, my State has emerged as the most...

An Hon. Member: Backward State.

Shri Velayudhan: ...not backward, but the most frustrated State in India, giving all sorts of problems, not only economic but, I think, psychological too. They are still continuing and it is a problem for the Centre to look after. Of course my hon. friend Shri Punnoose will smile. I know he will.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): That is a psychological smile.

Shri Velayudhan: I wish it is so and he has experienced it also. But I must tell you humbly that the remedy lies not in the way in which the State is progressing today but in a different way so that a thorough operation or investigation of the present socio-economic set-up of my State could be made. If there is any State in India that is advanced or fit so much for a socio-economic change based on a socialist pattern, it is my State of Travancore-Cochin. I have heard an eminent scientist of India who has had something to do with the Government of India of today When I was discussing about the Travancore-Cochin State last year, he was telling me: "Can you give the responsibility of administering your State in my hands? I could change that state within five years' time. I will see that all the problems of your State are solved within a short span of five years". He said that my State had all the resources.

Shri Punnoose: The Finance Minister will please make a note of that.

Shri Velayudhan: I know the Finance Minister has made so many notes about Travancore-Cochin.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Is the hon. Member in a position to give out the name of the eminent economist?

Shri Velayudhan: That eminent personality or Scientist is no more today. But I must tell you, without disclosing the name of that gentleman who gave that suggestion or advice, that the problem of Travancore-Cochin is a special problem for India as I had emphasised from the very beginning. We can see the largest extent of unemployment in that State and it is being exploited by all the political parties in the country. I think it can be solved without much difficulty if the Finance Minister and the Government of India take a little more interest directly in the Travancore-Cochin affairs.

I want only to say one thing in the one minute that I have got before me. That is about the problem of the class to which I belong, the interests I represent, namely, the Harijans of India. The Prime Minister the other day said in Nagpur that the problem before India is the removal of casteism and communalism. I believe that when he says "removal of casteism and communalism," he believes India should change her mind from caste prejudice and caste-mindedness. I take it that India will have to change and India will change, but she cannot change unless this low and high position, the status or the gradation of this sort is removed completely. This is the biggest problem not only for India but for other countries in Asia too. But at the same time I must tell you that as India has given a great lead to other countries in national and international problems, in this aspect also she can give a great lead. I am very happy that the Prime Minister is taking more interest now in the domestic affairs, especially when he referred to the untouchables, the Harijans of India during his speech on the Independence day meeting here. It was the Father of the Nation who had emphasised it time and again, but we could not make much progress. I must tell you that there is a lot of resentment among the Scheduled Castes. Take, for example, the Andhra elections, or the elections from 1937 onwards must tell you that it is my people, it is the untouchables, it is the Harijans, it is the lower classes, that gave the leadership to my hon. friends like Shri Punnoose or Gopalan. Not only in my State, but all over India. In the latest elections in Andhra, I must tell you that it is the humblest of the land, the untouchables, who have gone to support the Communists or Socialists and who opposed the congress.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal Distt. *cum* Almora Distt. South West *cum* Bareilly Distt. North): Not now. In Andhra, they have changed considerably.

Shri Velayudhan: That is why I said it is a psychological problem. It is a problem especially for my State. Backward classes like *thivas* or Scheduled Castes or the Harijans—it was they who built up the opposition in Travancore-Cochin. But then the time is coming when we ourselves realise who forms the real leadership. I stand for a proletarian leadership. I stand for a socio-economic society, but I know it will not be anything much different from my hon. friend Shri Punnoose if he believes in the socialist ideology. I know it is only a strategy or tactics when he or the community speak for communism. It is we who are to benefit by a socialist economy more than anybody else. That is why I am more anxious than the communists or the socialists for a change. We want a change in India. We want a socialist pattern more than anybody else. I must tell you openly in this House that the Congress Party has become a fountain of new revolution in the country as a result of the folly of the opposition. I want to admit that the Opposition could not present an alternative leadership in the country to the congress.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has taken 18 minutes. I want to call one more hon. Member so that he can start and finish his speech today.

Shri Velayudhan: I conclude then.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): The last Budget of the first Five Year Plan is now being discussed

[Kumari Annie Mascarene]

in this House. I regret very much to say that on going through the eight years of financial administration in this country, I am not in a position to congratulate the Finance Minister or appreciate his administration. While going through the facts and figures of the financial administration, I have come across so many financial inconsistencies that I find that the financial administration of the last eight years had been one of financial mismanagement, misleading the nation and doing more injury than good to the country at large. I am prepared to substantiate every point, for I shall place before the House facts and figures which I have not manufactured myself, but facts and figures which had been presented to us through records published by the Finance Ministry. I shall draw the attention of the Finance Minister to a few figures which I had come across in the Budgets that have been given to us for the last eight years. I find that we had an income, during the last eight years, of Rs. 3,152,1 crores General Administration and Rs. 2,047.7 crores Railway Administration. Adding up, we get Rs. 5,1999.8 crores as the total amount, and an expenditure of Rs. 2,938 crores. That is from 1948 to 1955 plus Rs. 1541 crores for railway administration, that is 4479 crores. One is the income and the other is the expenditure. I have worked it down to expenditure and income per day. Then it comes to taking 5199 as 5200 because there is 0.8. I have come to these figures that we get as income per day Rs. 1,80,000 and we spend for a day Rs. 1,55,000. That shows that we have an income more than the expenditure. Now, I wish to ask the Finance Minister one question only. How is it that with these figures at hand you are running a deficit budget for the last 3 or 4 years? Then, that is exclusive of the aid. We have been getting as foreign aid Rs. 3,935.2 crores from abroad and adding that, on the whole the Congress administration had been spending Rs. 9,135.2 crores for the last 8 years.

Now let us look at the achievements we have had. I do not wish to minimise the importance of the achievements. On the other hand I wish to give full credit to the administration and say that we have solved a problem, a major cataclysm resulting from the two-nation theory when we had to tackle a volume of onrush of refugees from the North. I must congratulate the Government on the successful manner in which they have confronted this problem which had baffled the expert intelligence of many countries like England which had at one time to meet Black Death. At the same time I should not also minimise the importance of successfully tackling the essential needs of the country; needs of fundamental importance, needs that have baffled the expert intelligence of many a republican country in the West, needs of food, clothing and shelter to be given to millions of people with an efficiency that can add honour to the greatest nations of the world. But, to be more explicit, I wish to recall the facts and figures placed before the nation by the broadcasting agency on the 4th July, 1954 when they announced to the nation the figures of increased production during the first three years of planning. The figures are: 9.5 million tons of foodgrains, 9½ lakh tons of cotton; 2½ million acres of land brought under cultivation and so on. In short everything like paper, cement, cotton yarn, bicycles, sewing machines etc. have all increased in such a manner that the index of production had risen from 100 to 144.7 and we are now fast approaching in our production the foremost nations of the world. Thus far and no further. These records should not make us believe that we have done our duty and the Finance Ministry has done its duty in administering the wealth of the nation.

What is cost of these achievements that the administration is placing before us? Sir, mixed economy had been our policy and in the industrial set-up of our country the slow process of rationalisation to stabilise public sector to suit the clamour for a socialistic pattern of society has already shown us

the enormous cost of wastage, redtapism and exploitation mounting up the cost of production to shatter the socialistic structure at its very inception. The facts and figures in the accounts of Sindhri Fertilisers, hitherto hidden from the purview of the Public Accounts and Estimates Committee; the enormus amounts rusting in the stores of factories controlled by Government are facts relevent to the point. In this connection I wish to ask the Finance minister why the purchase of stores for the railways is not entrusted to the Railway Ministry. The interest of the Finance Minister in entrusting the responsibility of purchasing stores for an amount not less than Rs. 9,000 crores in the hands of the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry instead of entrusting that responsibility to the Railway Ministry, cannot be understood. I view it with strong suspicion. The high cost of workng the railway collieries again shows that the private sector is doing it at a lesser cost than the government sector. To speak less, if you examine the accounts of the Ministry of Production you will find that many accounts have been written off. In view of these facts I wish to ask the Finance Minister how he is justified in confronting the nation with fresh means of taxation.

But, the most glaring defect of the financial administration of the country lies in the lack of supervision and control of the accounts department. Financial publications from the Reserve Bank of India over which the Finance Minister is said to have great control exhibits such inconsistencies, discrepancies and falsifications that valuable records like the Report on Currency and Finance stands exposed with false accounts. I had to spend some time in the Library making a comparative study of the Report on Currency and Finance published by the Reserve Bank during the years from 1947 to 1954. I find that these volumes reveal such inconsistent facts regarding the budget of the country which occupy a major part of the volumes that each volume differs from the other in giving facts and figures regarding actuals of the same year. I can understand actuals differing with regard to industrial production; may be, they are getting information later. But, how can you explain actuals being given in each page differently? Not only with regard to production, but in fact, every detail that is given in the Currency and Finance Report shows such inconsistencies and discrepancies. Therefore, I am asking the Finance Minister what explanation he has got to submit before this House about a publication so valuable and majestic as that of the Reserve Bank of India which contains inconsistent accounts regarding the budget of the country. I hope he will look into it and give me an explanation. If he finds some people at fault he should take those people to task for the poor man cannot pay for a machinery like that to keep false accounts about the budget of the country. That is misleading to the country and discreditable to those abroad.

Mr. Chairman: After such severe recrimination, it would be better if the hon. Member gives some figures and some references to the hon. Finance Minister; otherwise these allegations cannot be replied to.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: She has already addressed a letter to me.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I have given facts and figures regarding these things not only in one letter but I have addressed more than three letters requesting him to give me the information. He has failed to give it to me and therefore, I am entitled to place before the House.

5 P.M.

The inequity in the distribution of the capital expenditure on nation-building schemes is not only a matter of great surprise, but one of gross injustice. The capital invested by the Production Ministry in the various development schemes, in fertilisers, shipyards, in salt, coal, foundries, cables, antibiotics, housing, insecticides, steel, tools, minerals and what not—in fact, a number of other industries is run by other Ministries—amounting to crores and crores of rupees are all concentrated in the north of India and the south

[Kumari Annie Mascarene]

stands exploited, industrially mutilated ready for disintegration. The Production Ministry alone has invested Rs 345 crores, out of which Rs. 30 crores alone are invested in Mysore. We have almost spent about Rs. 600 plus Rs. 345 crores in investment by way of capital expenditure and the south has nothing to share in it. I wish to ask the Finance Minister what injustice we have done for him to show such scant courtesy towards us in the south.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): What about Perambur?

Kumari Annie Mascarene: How many crores of rupees are invested there?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: What about the Hindustan Shipyard?

Kumari Annie Mascarene: It is Rs. 30 crores in Rs. 345 crores plus Rs. 600 crores. Even ignoring for the time being regional inequities, I wish to ask whether the country had so far reaped the natural benefits of running a deficit Budget for the last three years, for investing more than a thousand crores of rupees in capital expenditure, for following a policy of mixed economy to rationalise major industries and stimulate mobility of labour in the private sector, for solving the problem of unemployment or for raising the standard of life. The latest figure of the *per capita* income—a point which I wish to stress in this House—is 11 annas 9¼ pies per day for a family of five people.

I wish to bring before the Finance Minister another point. That is with regard to unemployment. I hope you will give me nve minutes more.

Mr. Chairman: Fifteen minutes are already over. The hon. Member can finish in two or three minutes more.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: The Planning Commission has set up an inquiry into the problem of unemployment. And what is the report they have produced? They have produced a report so misleading and incomplete like a camouflage. Statistics were collected through Employment Exchanges on no Statewise basis. The annexure gives statistics that hang in the air and ultimately they classify educated unemployed for Part 'A' States only. With regard to Travancore-Cochin, the Planning Commission ordered that an inquiry should be conducted into the unemployment problem. But it has not yet been done.

Then I want to bring before the Finance Minister such discrepancies as these. That the financial administration of our Republic has degenerated and impoverished the nation is clear from the following figures published by the Ministry of Finance in February, 1954. The income *per capita* is given as Rs. 265, i.e. Re. 0/11/9-1/3 per day whereas India's national income *per capita* as published by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, who was also a member of the National Income Committee, is Rs. 390 Sir, in 1929, the *per capita* income was Rs. 390. After the Republic came, after we have spent so much, after we received so much foreign aid, the *per capita* income is Rs. 265. I have got figures of the tax revenue for the past two or three years. The figures for 1952, 1953 and 1954 are 1153.9, 1034.2 and 959.1 respectively. These are the figures collected from the Report on Finance and Currency. There is an increase of tax revenue. I can give facts and figures. There is an increase of industrial production; there is a decrease of imports. That means, we are saving a lot of money. There is a decrease in exports—I can give facts and figures. The decrease in exports is not in proportion to the decrease in imports, and the figures of net revenue with all these qualifications are: 1201.4 in 1952, 1037.5 in 1953 and 971.1 in 1954. Here it is a case of a steady decline of net revenue. And what about the Budget? The general revenues of the same years show a steady fall; the figures are: 1952—515; 1953—435; and 1954—430.1.

The truth, I deeply regret to point out, is that there is gross mismanagement of the finances that the nation

revenues had been allowed to flow through subterranean channels, that the taxpayer had been burdened with increasing taxation every year and—to add insult to injury—the Finance Minister has come with a new Finance Bill imposing fresh taxation. The less said about it, the better. I wish further to ask how in spite of the Five Year Plans and self-sufficiency in food and other essentials the *per capita* income of the nation has deteriorated from Rs. 390 in 1929 to Rs. 265 in 1951. I hope the Finance Minister will give me some reply to all the letters I had addressed to him.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 17th March 1955.

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